ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,096—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
M * GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th Sept.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
S.S. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4262	C. L. Daniel	25th "
S.S. ORIENTAL	4384	L. H. Meale	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5182	W. A. Wheler	9th "
S.S. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4262	C. L. Daniel	23rd "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5260	W. J. Nanles	6th Nov.
S.S. EGYPT	8000	H. F. Briscoe	13th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers proceeding to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked R.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 395	Rs. 185

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent,
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 2,022 tons, on the 9th Sept., at 4 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 20th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 20th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. BISAGNO ..... 14th Sep. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Silk ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

1897—SHOOTING SEASON—1897.

TRADE MARK.

CARTRIDGES

CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED
ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.

LOADED WITH
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS,
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
ELEY'S BROWN CASES,

Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

No EXTRA CHARGE for loading with SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—Intending purchasers are requested to note that a little delay occurs in sending out cartridges, as a special police permit has always to be obtained.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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With 13 Maps and Plans, Rs. 12.

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ALTERATIVE POWDER.	For Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, Debility, and Loss of Appetite. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
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AKEODERMA.	The Best Application for Parasitic or other Skin Diseases, Produces a Healthy Coat. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.	For Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Catarrh. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
HEALING POWDER.	For Sores, Chafes, Saddle and Harness Galls, Broken Knees, etc. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
CANTHARIDINE OIL.	For Promoting the Growth of Hair over Scars and Bald Spots. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
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By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLF.

ANCIENT & ROYAL GAME OF

A ripping good Ball at a rattling low price!
"THE FLYING SCOTSMAN"
at eight rupees eight annas the doz!!
BEAT IT IF YOU CAN.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date... .....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1897.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., precisely Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahalaxmee, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one mahogany bonbar planoforte by Soundy & Co., one first-rate harmonium with 8 stops, parian, marble & bronze figures, Brussels and Persian carpets, marble clock, library book-cases, large size. "The Wilson patent cooking range" London, a large collection of books, one very large brass fountain with fish bowl on substantial iron legs, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, bycicles, one English-built victoria, one English-built brougham, one grey Persian horse, etc., etc., the property of HENRY CORNISH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The pots of plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m. on the same day.

WALER HORSES.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE.
At Anderson & Co.'s Stables, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell to the highest bidder, if not previously disposed of, about 30 young waler horses, suitable for hacks, single and double harness, all acclimatized and in good condition. Intending buyers are invited to inspect the lot now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—
AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria recently done up with monsoon fittings.
1 powerful bay waler gelding about 15 hands, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 chesnut Arab, about 14-1, 8 years, broken to single and double harness, very quiet.
1 strong bay Arab pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A RACE PONY.

Pursuant to the decree dated the 26th July, 1897, made in the suit No. 248 of 1897, wherein Shaikh Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Mussari is plaintiff and Fahad bin Feez is the defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Mussari's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla—

"Kismet" bay Arab entire, 6 years, 13-1 for life, maiden winner of three races, and ran second 9 times, 5 times third, Performances—In 1896 winner Bombay First Extra Races, beating Grain and Grey Miss; in 1897 winner Bombay First Extra Races, beating Chanda and Hadhan; winner Third Bombay Extra Races, beating Marshall and Mizhan.

The pony is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 67, Medows Street, by order of Mr. Anthony Manoel DeSouza, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. E. Taurines and Mrs. Adele Convoy, widow, the mortgagors, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting of Marion's Camera 12 by 10 with double slides, Meagher's camera 12 by 10 with 3 do. do. slides, Mendher's camera with 3 double slides 8½ by 6½, studio camera with 2 slides, 8½ by 8½ studio tripod stands, studio accessories, balustrades, racks, headrest, swing curtains &c., Dalmeyer's 3 B. lens, cabinet Poighlender lens, 12 by 10 Wray rapid symetrical lens, No. two and four Poighlender's Faryoop lens, No. 4 Poighlender's wide angle lens 12 by 10, Dalmeyer's wide angle lens, Demgy's cabinet portrait lens, enlarging apparatus, 650 negadives, 10 by 8 of view and native characters of India, dresser's, pier tables, carpets, sofas, chairs, dressing tables with marble top, washing tables, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NULL BAZAAR, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ERSKINE ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gomer Hajee Soomar, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the north side of a public road called Erskine Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, chawls or ranges of buildings consisting of 20 shops erected and standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 854 5-9 square yards, a little more or less, and bounded on the north by the house of Fazlooddin Premji, on the east by public street called Baba Dhaboo Street, on the south by the said Erskine Road, and on the west by a passage for the inhabitants and the range of Mr. Ebrahim Mucha and others, and is assessed in the Collector's books under old Nos. 238, 2491, 2856, 809, 4912 and 4243, Collector's New No. 7349, old Survey Nos. 11367, 1377, 2780, and new survey No. 4058, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 55, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Hajee Ahmed Currim Shirazi, and by order of Mr. Nugindas Raychund, the following chests of tea :—

H.M.M.A. No. 1—16 cases flowery pekoe tea.
" No. 2—15 " " "
A.K. No. 2—17 " " "

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY belonging to the Factory known as "Ardeir Ice Factory" at Baboola Tank Road.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place by order of the owners, the undermentioned machinery belonging to the said factory.

2 ammonia ice machines each of six tons.
1 do. do. of three tons.

The said three machines can turn out about 15 tons of ice in 24 hours. The above machines comprise the following :—

Ammonia boilers, condensers, liquor separators, receivers, absorbers, pumps, temperature exchangers, ice tanks, ice cans, ice discharging platforms, throwing off tanks, distilling apparatuses, one 24 horse-power pumping engine complete, one 16 horse-power donkey engine complete, one 6 horse-power donkey engine complete, donkey feed pump, water heater, two Lancashire boilers 30 by 7 with all the mountings complete, ice cranes, spare ammonia condensing pipes, large wooden ice-boxes, shafting, pulleys, mechanical tools, &c., &c.

The above machinery will be sold either in one or in several lots according to the requirements of the purchasers, and will be open to view 8 days before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF NEW ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIA AND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, No. 5 Shed, opposite the Jetty Shed on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Kola, one new English-built Victoria with pole and shafts, by Calbert of London, and one set of new plated mounted double harness.

The above is now on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS, AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the undermentioned Mill Stores, viz. :—

Chloride of zinc, cylinder oil, soft soap, palming, asbestos round packing paper, packing and tuck packing, twilled and plain sizing flannel, roller cloth, pickers and shuttles, boxes, flanges, loom change wheels, chains and pulleys, temple bar with temple splicing machine, steel and knivers, warper back expanding comb, taper or sizing expanding wraith, taper or sizing expanding comb brass, beam scales and weights fire bricks, card can, bottom and rings, picking bands, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shanti Bhawan, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, one rich tuned tone-door grand pianoforte by Harkman (Soundy and Co.), new, bought last year, telescopic floor lamps, rich table ornaments, English ice box with refrigerator, strong built victoria and dog cart, a pair of handsome grey Arabs, double harness, etc., the property of Dr. P. Peterson and Lieut. A. J. Peile, R. A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE, AND CORRUGATED AND TILED-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Ameeroddin,

A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated and tiled-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF AN ENGLISH-BUILT C-SPRING VICTORIA, BROUGHAM, AND A STRONG WALER.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m., the undermentioned carriage and horse belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas.

1 handsome victoria on C-spring, built at the Union Carriage Works, Manchester, in very good order, with pole and shafts.

1 handsome double-seated brougham, with open sides, built at the Fort Coach Factory, in very good order.

1 strong bay waler and a set of single harness.

The carriages and horse can be seen at Messrs. Stephen and Sons' Stables, Churney Road.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. C. J.
Suit No. 547 of 1896.

Ardesir Bomanjee and others.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee & Bomanjee Pallonjee ...Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by direction of Messrs. Byramjee Jeerabhaw Nariman and Rabaneka Kersaspjee Dadiseth, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously sold by private contract) offer the property mentioned below for sale by Public Auction, on their respective premises on the days and at the times below stated :—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, for the said Receivers, Oli Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

LOT NO. 1.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1897, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, being one compartment of a range of four compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanji alias Gunbawa Street, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 73, but now under ward A No. 1814, and street No. 13, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 248 and new No. 5196, old survey No. 523, new Nos. 8895 to 8901, which compartment or premises contain by admeasurement 168 square yards more or less and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ruttonbai, daughter of Pestonjee Dhanjibhai Coorlawalla, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Dhanbai, widow of Merwanjee Pestonjee but now of Magon Stoneo, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage and by property of Soonabai, widow of the late Sorabjee Cawasjee Paowala, and on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee alias Gunbawa Street, and which said compartment and premises are now in the occupation of Shapurjee Sorabjee Minwala and other tenants.

LOT No. 2.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1897, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Cawasjee Subedar Street alias Bholwada Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Fort and containing by admeasurement 25 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by a public road or passage, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Fakeerjee Dadabhoy and Mistry, but now of Borah Ebrahimjee Samsudin, on or towards the south by the said Cowasjee Subedar Street alias Bholwada Lane, on or towards the west by a public road or passage, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 341, 530, new No. 5288 D and 2566, old Survey Nos. 1184 and 9063, and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A, No. 1749, Street No. 52, Bholwada Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Fakeerjee Dadabhoy and others.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, plated-ware, sword, air gun, small microscope by Davis, books, wearing apparel, high wheel dog-cart with powerful waler mare and harness, gentlemen saddle, one small watchmakers' and mechanics' table, one anvil, one grindstone in trough, one indigo grinding machine, a lot of chemicals, lamps, etc., the property of H. S. Elworthy, Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
WHISKY.
(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in Shown grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for husband or Winter Season.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Major IVAR MACIVOR, C.I.E., I.S.C., are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned, by the 1st October, 1897, after which no claims will be entertained.

J. C. PEARS, MAJOR,
Offg. Resident, Gwalior, and President, Committee of Adjustment, Gwalior Residency.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director in the place of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla, deceased, and to elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th September, 1897, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies that on and after the 6th September, a SMALL COLLECTION of SAMPLES of JAPANESE PRODUCE and Manufactures shall be SHOWN to the PUBLIC, between 11 A.M., and 3-30 P.M., except Sundays and Public Holidays, in the rooms attached to his office, No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort.

K. YAMADA,
Consul for Japan.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 139 OF 1894.

KOOLSOOMBIBI .....Plaintiff.
Versus.

(1) FATMABIBI, (2) HAWABIBI (3) COOTBOODIN bin AMIROODIN PATEL, (4) HAPPOOBIBI, (5) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin MAHOMED HOOSEIN PALOBA, (6) BAEBIBI, (7) FATMABIBI, (8) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin FAZILBHOOY DOLARAY, (9) KHADUNBIBI, (10) ABDOOL RAHMAN bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (11) MAHAMOOD MEEYA bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (12) KHADUNBIBI, (13) ABDUL KADAR, (14) MAHOMED ISMAIL and (15) BISANBIBI ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabout, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 195, new No. 1620, old Survey No. 1424, and new Survey No. 4709, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 613, and Street No. 44, and bounded as follows, to wit :—That is to say on the East by the house of Kazee Sheriff Abdul Latiff Londay, on the West by the house of Nizamudin Pate', on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff,
VERSUS.
ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1895, the following properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz :—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Saccaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tankurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Hoord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually suppressing infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, without which it is a forgery.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) at Wesel. Residence in healthy district, surrounded by Private Park. Terms 1,000 marks. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accredited to the account is reduced to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Eighstone Circle, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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G. TROST,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

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LONDON BANKERS.
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COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 9-40m., 9-45a. Low water, 2-50m., 2-51a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Mahuva Press Company, Dean Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Royal Naval Concert, Colaba High School, 8-45 p.m.
Breach Candy Swimming Bath, annual meeting at the Bath, 8 a.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH.—Bishop Thoburn will preach in the Bowen M. E. Church, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

THE MAHOMEDAN CLUB.—The ninth social gathering of the members of the Mahomedan Club will be held at Mr. Mian Mahomed Chootanee's bungalow, Mahim, on Saturday, the 11th inst.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Mr. Gordhandas D. Poomani, of the Karachi Brahamo Samaj, will perform a Sangit Kirtan, at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 8-30, to-night. All are invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 33, viz., 1s. 4d. per rupee.

LECTURE.—A lecture for English-speaking Indians, especially students, will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B. A. Subject: "Helps from history."

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.—An organ recital will be given in St. Thomas' Cathedral, to-morrow afternoon, at 6 o'clock, Mr. F. Saymour Dove will preside at the organ. An interesting programme of vocal and instrumental selections has been arranged.

THE GOA MAIL SERVICE.—The Bombay S. N. Co.'s steamers have commenced plying between Bombay and Goa since Monday, leaving the Carnac Bunder at 7 a.m., and calling at all the intermediate ports. From 1st October next the steamers will leave at 12 noon, carrying the mails for Goa and other ports.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The following will represent the Rangers in a match, this evening, against the Royal Navy and R. I. M. Play to commence at 5-30, sharp:—Back—Greene; ¾ backs—Kelly, Smarden, Martin, and C. Flower; ½ backs—Spencer and Parrott; Forwards—Brewin, Peters, Good, Engel, Monahan, C. Flower, Jones, and Booker.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE BULESHWAR WARD.—We learn that Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, J.P., a mill-owner, who has been treading the footsteps of his late worthy father, and has already contributed largely to works of public utility and charity, is a candidate for a seat in the Municipal Corporation for the Bhuleshwar ward, at the next general election.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Silver Trumpets ... Viviani.
Mazurka	Souvenir de Spezzia ... Corneoglio.
Reminiscences of England	... Godfrey.
Valse	Venetia ... Lowthian.
Selection	Ermine ... Jakobowski.
Gavotte	Intermezzo ... Hall.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEATING A GOLDSMITH.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, convicted Pandoo Gomaji, a Maratha barber, with cheating Ragunath Balkrishna, a goldsmith, in that he took a loan of Rs. 200 from the complainant, and left with him certain ornaments which he said were made of gold, but which the complainant subsequently found out were made of brass. The details as to how the fraud was practised have already been published. The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200, which, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant; accused being given the option of three months' hard labour.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire will be held, this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Cercle Rooms, when distribution of prizes will be made by the Consul for France, who will preside on the occasion, to Miss Piroja Rustom Kapadia and to Mr. Parshotam Thakoredass Vakil, for having obtained the highest number of marks in French at the last Matriculation and Previous examination, respectively, of the University of Bombay. The committee have drawn up an interesting programme of readings and recitations in French, to be given by Messrs. W. A. Phillips, B. E. Punegar, H. Joly, E. J. Davar, and A. J. Aranjo. All interested in the study of the French language are requested to attend.

PRELIMINARY TO THE MAIN CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Mistry charged Mr. Haji Mahomed Aga with insulting and using abusive language. The complainant having obtained a warrant against the accused, the latter was arrested on the 20th ultimo. When Constable Bartley, complainant, and accused were driving to Parel to execute a search warrant, accused abused complainant, and spat on his face. The defence was that the complainant is innocent of the offence for which warrant was issued against him, he had lost control over his temper, but he did not spit on complainant's face, nor committed an assault. The magistrate convicted Mahomed Aga, and fined him Rs. 10.

A MASTERPIECE OF INDIAN ART.—A correspondent writes:—The true student of art is ready to welcome and admire true art wherever found. Native art has its admirers, though they are unfortunately not so many as might be wished. To all those who have an artistic taste, I would say do not lose the rare opportunity of turning an exquisite piece of modelling in clay and colouring. I came across it accidentally in my rounds in the native town to see the Gunpati of Shet Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaishett in exhibition only till Friday next, the 10th instant. Shet Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaishett is to be congratulated in his good taste in selecting and encouraging so gifted an Indian artist as Gunpatrao Govindrao Chavan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.

SEVENTH ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

THE tournament will take place this year in Bombay during the week ending Saturday, 2nd October. Entries close on 9th instant but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee. Teams should notify the probability of their entering to the honorary secretary as soon as possible. The present holders of the cup are the Welsh Regiment. Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per team.

L. S. HUDSON, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th September 1897.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday next, 10th instant, at 6 p.m.
3. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 11th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

THE Jackdaw, which is the first of the new type of shallow-draught vessels for river service, has reached Sheerness from Messrs. Yarrow's yard at Poplar, where she has been built. Experience has shown the great value of vessels of this character for operations upon the Zambesi, Nile, and other shallow rivers, and the performances of the Jackdaw will be looked for with interest. She carries two 6-pr. quick-firers and four Maxims, and has a draught of only 20in. of water.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 15, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 20.

NEVER before in the history of silver has the market been in so demoralised a condition as it is to-day. The pressure of sales from America continues, and would-be purchasers have ceased to buy, preferring to wait and see to how low a quotation the price may yet go. A feasible explanation of the desire of America to dispose of silver is that operators have been anxious to secure resources with which to speculate in American rails. How far the downward movement is likely to extend it is impossible to say, but we understand that these same sellers will at no distant date come into the market as buyers of silver in anticipation of the reopening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver in October next. Whether this will be so or not of course remains to be seen, but the view held on the other side of the Atlantic is that the reply of the British Government to the United States proposal will be favourable. The only reply that has been given so far is a letter which Mr. Goschen has addressed to the special envoys selected by the President to negotiate an international Bimetallic agreement. The delegates enquired as to when they might expect a reply to proposals laid before the English Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer states that he fears that Her Majesty's Government are not yet in a position to reply to the proposals which the special envoys of the United States and the French Ambassador have placed before the English Ministry touching the question of an International Agreement respecting silver. He also says that it is due both to the importance of the subject and to the manner in which it has been brought before the English Ministry by the representatives of the two countries that these proposals should be very carefully examined and considered, and this process must be somewhat prolonged, owing to the time necessarily occupied in communicating with the Government of India. The Chancellor of the Exchequer further says that at present he cannot say with certainty how long these communications may take, but he hopes that in the early party of October they may be ready to meet the envoys again. The plans of the envoys until October are uncertain, but they will remain in England for the present.

It is not surprising that holders of securities affected by the condition of the Silver market should be getting frightened, seeing that the fall in the price of the white metal goes on from day to day with no indication of its having any bottom, and the future of the market is so uncertain; but many, perhaps, hardly realise how great has been the decline in such securities, and we therefore give below a few descriptions affected thereby, and the decline since the end of July:

	July. 27.	Now.	Fall.
Mexican Government 6 per cent ... 1888	94 1-2	92 1-2	—2
1893	94-3	91 1-2	—2 1-4
Mexican Railway First Preference....	81	74 1-2	—6 1-2
Mexican Central 4 per cent. bonds....	72	65 1-2	—6 1-2
Chinese Silver ...	108	100	—8

The downward movement in Mexican descriptions has naturally been very heavy, as there had previously been a substantial rise on favourable advices with regard to the condition of the trade of the country. Side by side with 2s. silver we have "dollar" wheat, for in New York No. 1 Northern has advanced to a fraction over that figure, which, must be a bad blow for the Bryanites or Silverites.

Respecting the new 3½ per cent loan issued in India, the *Manchester Guardian* remarks "By closing the mints so as to raise the rate of exchange the Indian Government has practically deprived the Indian people of a portion of their savings, restricted trade, and caused a decline of confidence in its integrity. If by borrowing in rupees it means to imply that it has lost confidence in its gold standard policy, it might, as well reopen the mints, and thus at least remove the evils which have resulted from their closure, and allow free play to the compensations which abundant money and productive progress would afford for low exchange. It is suggested that that the Indian Government has raised a rupee loan because it wishes still further to contract the currency in the hope of still further raising exchange: but not long since it found itself compelled to increase the currency by raising the limit of its fiduciary issue so as to liberate 20,000,000 rupees from its reserves; and as the Government takes the proceeds of the loan in rupees, it makes no difference whether the loan is a sterling or rupee loan so far as the volume of the currency goes. It is said, further, that the Government wishes to strengthen exchange by the retention of the interest on the new loan in India instead of paying it in gold in London, and, moreover, that it wishes to increase the stake of the Indian people in the Government. That would be a sound enough policy if the Indian people invested in rupee paper. But only a small part of even the rupee debt is in native hands; it is apparently held chiefly by the Europeans in India, and by European banks and mercantile firms there as a realisable investment for their reserves. And so long as the Government, by persisting in its "scarce" rupee policy and keeping the mints closed, strengthens the monopoly of currency by the native moneylenders, and enables them to wring exorbitant rates of interest from the impoverished ryots, they are not likely to invest in Government securities. Moreover, should the Indian Government succeed in raising exchange still further, or even in keeping it steady, the rupee loan would have all the advantages of a gold loan to the London investor, to whom 3½ per cent would prove an irresistible temptation. It really makes no difference to the European investor whether the Government guarantees a rate of exchange or keeps the rate steady. Thus we are brought back to the initial contradiction between the currency policy of the Indian Government, to which it has sacrificed every sound economic consideration, and its practical declaration of want of faith in that policy by the issue of a rupee loan at a relatively high rate of interest."

Instructive and interesting tables have been published showing the amount of new capital authorised and capital issued during the six months ended June 30 last. From these figures it is shown that the total, including the issues by tender, was 77 millions, as compared with 88 millions in the first half of last year. The difference is not so great when the aggregate amount is taken into consideration, and six millions is explained by the fact that China issued a loan of ten millions in the first six months of last year, which is only set off to the extent of a loan of four millions by Japan during the past six months. For the rest, political uncertainties and the Jubilee celebrations are no doubt mainly responsible for the falling off shown, while it cannot be expected that the public will indefinitely go on absorbing new issues at the rate witnessed during the past year or two. Nevertheless, another large batch is looked for after the holiday season is over.

In spite of the somewhat detailed and circumstantial report as to a great loan to China by a Hooley syndicate which is sent from Shanghai, the present negotiations (which are not, for a railway, but for an Imperial loan) have got no further than the previous negotiations with two English banks. They stop short at the real difficulty in any further loans to China—the collection of *likin*. Four months ago China could have got what she wanted if she would have pledged certain *likin* revenues (which she was quite willing to do), and would have placed the collection in the hands of Sir Robert Hart's Staff, which she would not do. This is the point the present negotiations have reached, and now the agent of the lenders is on his way to Pekin to solve the problem which was found insoluble a few months since. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether the Chinese have assented to the pledge of the salt revenue, or whether any prudent European financiers could accept such an uncertain security. Its collection is and must inevitably be in Chinese hands, for every little hamlet and town in the empire contributes its quota. The one certain fact in the financial situation of China is that she must have money from some source shortly In November next she must pay Japan just over four million taels for interest on the balance of the indemnity remaining due. This she can do without any trouble; but in May next she must pay an instalment of over seventeen million taels—between three and four millions sterling,—and this she is wholly unable to do without foreign assistance, for her previous loans are all gone, partly to Japan and partly frittered away.

The bankruptcy returns for 1896 are more favourable than those of any year for which the figures are available. That is to say, the losses sustained by creditors from the default of their debtors amounted to a smaller aggregate. That is the salient feature of the Board of Trade's annual report. The failures of the year were fewer than in 1895 by about 5 1/2 per cent., and the total loss was smaller by over £1,000,000. Another proof is thus afforded of the substantial improvement which has occurred in the state of trade. One regrets to observe, however, that the improvement has not extended to agriculture; at least, not to such an extent as to reduce materially the aggregate insolvency of the British farmer. There are only three categories of failures in which the liabilities exceeded half a million, and among these are farmers. The report of Mr. Smith, the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, is eloquent, as usual, upon the subject of reckless trading. We continue to hear of people doing business without capital, and relying upon loans and accommodation bills, with the inevitable result. In more than one instance it has been proved that goods were sold at less than cost price to obtain the cash needed to meet pressing claims. Two persons whose united assets are not expected to realise more than £1,800 managed to run up an indebtedness of £335,000. The facility which some traders allow their customers for getting into debt would be incredible but that they stand before us in figures which cannot be questioned. We read, for example, of a grocer and provision dealer whose business lay among working people, chiefly colliers, whom he trusted in such wholesale fashion that when he filed his petition his good debts were returned as nil, while the doubtful were estimated at £5,484, and the bad at £1,907. This man failed in 1893, but his estate was not wound up by the end of last year, and only £100 had been paid to his creditors.

It is proverbial that they never do things by halves in America, and some figures furnished by the *New York Journal* go to show that the recent dealings in American Railroad shares on the other side have simply been on a gigantic scale. According to this authority it is estimated that the amount of outside money that has found its way into Wall-street since the decisive engagement of the Turco-Grecian war set this bull movement simmering is not a nickel short of 75,000,000dols., with 30,000,000dols. more "on the side," so to speak, deposited as margins of speculative transactions. This takes no account of the fact that the savings banks have been extraordinarily active in buying up gilt-edged securities—those to which they are restricted by the law of the land—and that Standard Oil has been helping along the smaller optimists by plunging into Sugar whenever it could lay its hands on the stock. Of the 75,000,000dols., nearly all has come in small orders from intermittent amateur speculators. And the result? During the period designated thirty-two active stocks have swollen in value to the extent of 203,740,000dols. Englishmen in the meantime it is reckoned have sold approximately 30,000,000dols. of American securities.

The Board of Trade is likely to lose the services of Sir Robert Giffen who proposes to take advantage of his liberty to retire. If his health will permit he intends to "complete and publish various writings on which he has for some time been engaged." That will be a gain to the world, but though the excellent tradition which he has established at the Board of Trade will no doubt live after him, the Government will have to search with a lantern before it finds another man to fill his chair as Professor in ordinary to the public of sound economics. Sir Robert Giffen has been one of the great consolers of these times. More than anybody else living he has destroyed the favourite belief of gentlemen of the old school that "the country is going to the dogs." No one, on the other hand, has stood up more sturdily and cheerily to the pessimists of the other school, who declared that the rich were growing richer, and the poor poorer. When the rhetorician had done declaiming, Sir Robert was at hand with a damning little pamphlet which proved by incontestable rows of figures that the workman and his family drank more tea, ate more sugar, bought more clothes, lived in a better house, generally got more wages, and in any case was able to get a great deal more for his money than in the "good old times." Nothing annoyed the preachers of discontent so much as these little pamphlets of Sir Robert Giffen's. They talked about smug complacency and official optimism, and it really made them very angry to be told that the world was in rather a better way than they imagined. Nevertheless, no one questioned or could question the figures, and if it was a matter of statistics he was a very bold man who rashly entered into controversy with Sir Robert Giffen.

THE MURDER AT NULL BAZAAR.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the inquiry, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which Noorbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-three years, wife of Bismillakhan Toosstuck Hooseinkhan, an embroiderer, residing on the first floor of a chawl at Khoja Street, Null Bazaar, was alleged to have been murdered by her brother-in-law, Azamtoolakhan, on Saturday morning last, by means of a knife. Superintendent Grannan and Inspector Sloane watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused was also brought before the coroner's court for identification. The evidence of a number of tenants residing in the same chawl was recorded. The deceased's, husband was recalled and further examined.

Mr. T. D. W. Gillespie, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, deposed that the deceased was brought to the hospital by policeman No. 1737 at a quarter-past 9 o'clock on the 4th instant. On admission the deceased was in a dying state, her pulse was not perceptible, respirations were hurried and oppressed, and the extremities and surface of the body cold. She had the following wounds on her person:—(1) A penetrating incised wound, about two inches long, on the right side of the chest, wounding the liver to a depth of about 4 inches and penetrating the diaphrague and pleura on the right side; (2) an incised wound, about two inches and a quarter long, between the knumb and index finger of the right hand, completely dividing the muscles; (3) a small superficial incised wound on the outer side of the index finger of the right hand; (4) an incised wound, about one-third of an inch long, having a flap of skin of the same size on the bridge of the nose and a smaller wound on the right side of the nose; (5) a V shaped superficial incised wound, about two inches in length, on the right cheek; (6) a deep incised wound on the ring-finger of the left hand, about an inch in length; (7) and incised wound at the end of the ring-finger, and another at the end of the middle finger of the left hand, each about half an inch long. Deceased's petticoat was saturated with blood and the piece of red cloth (odhni) and her cholie were stained with blood as also her feet. She did not rally and died ten minutes after admission Dr. Gillespie made a *post mortem* examination of the body on the following morning. He discovered a the wound of the liver about two inches long passing upwards through the whole thickness of the organ, and penetrating the diaphrague and pleura on the right side. There was a large quantity of blood in the right cavity of the chest, which had flowed there from the wound on the liver. The lungs were not injured. All the other internal organs were healthy. Witness was of opinion that death was due to haemorrhage consequent on the wound of the liver. A man, named Bismillahkhan, who said that he was the husband of the deceased, was brought to the hospital shortly after, with two superficial long incised wounds, running parallel to each other below the right breast. The wounds were dressed and the patient was allowed to go home. The wounds on the deceased could have been caused by either of these knives (produced). The knife must have been used with much force to cause the incised wound on the right side of the deceased's chest wounding the liver to such an extent. The two parallel wounds on Bismillakhan's breast could have been caused with those two knives by their being used together in the same hand by the person who struck the blow. The accused Azamtullakhan was brought to the J. J. Hospital by the police on the same day. The witness examined his hands, but could discover no blood stains or cuts on either of them. Dr. Gillespie, however, found fresh blood stains on accused's clothes. The two knives were shown to the witness by Inspector Sloane on Sunday at the hospital. One knife had certainly blood stains on it, but as to the other, witness was doubtful, as the stains were so lightly marked. Both the knives appeared to be new ones.

The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused Azamtoolakhan, who was then committed by the coroner to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ANCIENT INDIAN RESEARCH.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

THE opening lecture of a series of nine lectures on "Indian Epigraphy, Archæology, and Antiquities" was delivered by the University lecturer, Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B. A., on Saturday, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University. After explaining the object of this lectureship, as contemplated by the regulations of the Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal Endowment of Bombay University, and referring at some length to the corresponding Disney Archæological Lectureship at the Cambridge University, Mr. Dave defined the Science of Archæology from *Archaios* ancient and logos-science as the study of ancient things—a science deducing the history of man from the relics of the past,—embracing the entire range of human progress from the infantile stage of primaval arts, to the earliest periods of written records;—as a science enabling the intelligent investigator to pursue his researches with the aid of evidence older than all written chronicles, and to recover chapters of national infancy and youth heretofore deemed beyond recall. Archæology welcomed every kind of fruit which the cornucopia of research had poured out to illustrate the drama of human life. Her aim and objectwere to give a picture, so far as India was concerned, of how the ancient Indian Aborigines had tramped along the avenues of time from the lands of mist and cloud to the land of darkness, followed by the dawn of Aryan civilization. Archæology taught the lesson that history, rightly understood, means something more than philosophy, teaching by examples; it means painting the pictures of the past, and piecing together the broken pieces, which had escaped its heavy tread, into a mosaic, in which one might see how the people of ancient India lived, as well as what their aims and ideals were. After indicating how the progress of geology and the application of sound principles of induction to the study of primitive antiquities had brought about a revolution in this science, Mr. Ratiram proceeded to explain that few studies now rivalled Archæology in comprehensive interest. The late Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, he said, belonged to an eminent band of workers in which Bombay was proud to include the late Dr. Bhau Daji and Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar; he was an able and enthusiastic epigraphist, an independent scholar, whose in defatigable zeal and rare ingenuity had contributed materially to the progress made of late years in the field of Indian epigraphy and history. Born at Junagadh, in the shade of the granite Girnar Mountain of Asoka's Edicts (B.C. 250) the Pandit manifested, from his early years, a genuis, taste, and aptitude for antiquarian research, collecting together during his travels through the greater portion of India inscriptions and coins; traditions and folklore; old proverbs, ballads and songs—in fact all such literary records and remains as enable the student of Indian history to trace man from his primitive cradle and childhood to mediæval civicilization. The subject-matter of archæology was three-fold: (a) the oral; (b) the written; and (c) the monumental—monuments being either inscribed, or monumental. Mr. Ratiram then indicated in detail the province and wide extent of the science,—its stone, bronze and iron periods, its vegetable, animal and human kingdoms; its palæolithic, neolithic, and drift periods, and the Megalithic age; and gave a particular description of its two daughters, namely epigraphy or the science of inscriptions (a) graven on the solid rock or stone, or (b) on plates of copper, and numismatics or the science of coins—both furnishing genuine and unimpeachable materials for the student of Indian Palæography and of historical monuments generally.

The lecture concluded with remarks on the study of archæology and the advantages derived therefrom. It was illustrated with various maps, kindly lent by the Headmasters of that model Institution—the New High School; and numerous antiquarian relics, including facsimiles on cloth of Asoka's Edicts, from different parts of India; the recently found Vaibhi copperplates, kindly lent by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S.; coins recently obtained by Mr. Dave from his uncle in Kathiavad; cowries; conch shells; statuettes; images; sandal; the Gopichundan variety of Dwarka Sandal, etc. The second lecture on "Ancient India—an Archæological Picture," comes off this evening at the Convocation Hall.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

A MEETING of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India was held in the Mechanics' Institute, at the G. I. P. Parel, on Saturday last, a large number of the men from the railway shop being present. Mr. J. F. Pennock was voted to the chair.

Mr. Lidbetter explained that the object of the society was to promote a friendly feeling between the employers and employed, and requested those present not to run away with the idea that, because the present society was the outcome of the recent strike of guards on the G. I. P. Railway, it was a strike association or anything approaching it. As the working head of the society, and as a non-railway man, they could depend upon him to move in all matters in a moderate spirit, and, rather than promote strike or disaffection, he would use his best endeavours to make the society not only appreciated by the members themselves, but also by the railway officials. The society had been formed simply to promote the interests of the railway servants, so that they could have their grievances properly represented, and the provision might be assured to its members, either on death, when sick, or when in trouble generally. He explained that there were grievances on all the lines in India which should have been rectified years ago, but owing to railway men in this country not having a union to promote their interests little or nothing has been attempted, and the railway man of India has consequently been made to suffer, and suffer severely. Now that they had a society of their own, it behoved every railway man to come forward and join it and not to remain apathetic. He compared the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at home with the India society, and said that there was no reason why in time they should not be as strong and do as much good as the English organization. The announcement that he had already 7,000 members on his rolls and that there was every indication that the number would be increased to 9,000 before the society had been a year in existence was received with applause. Mr. Lidbetter then went on to deplore the fact that many railway men were hanging back from the society on the plea, that although willing to join, they wanted to see what the society was going to do first, and said that if the army at present on the frontier acted on this principle they would never win a victory. He urged all the men to come forward to give their support to the Society, if not altogether in their own interests, at all events in the interests of the fellow railway-men. Another reason why the progress of the society was an up-hill, was that the men feared they would incur the displeasure of their superiors by joining it, but Mr. Lidbetter assured the meeting that this was an altogether exploded idea, as the rights of working men to form society for the promotion of their own interests had been acknowledged and recognized for years. The support received from all over India is most encouraging and a net work of branches is rapidly being formed for the carrying on of the organisation. In time the society will be the strongest of its kind in the East. The speaker explained to the meeting that in some parts of India the feeling was against the inclusion of natives as members, but asked the men to all stand shoulder to shoulder without distinction of class or creed, and said that the grievances of the last joined agwalla would receive the same attention at his hands as those of the oldest and highest paid members on his rolls. It is the intention of the Indian Society to approach the Home society in time, with a view to affiliation on equal terms, and this Mr. Lidbetter assured those present was a step in the right direction.

These remarks were translated to the natives present by Mr. Bapooji. The chairman then said that the question of unionism is in its infancy in Bombay and India, but as the President of the Bombay Branch of Amalgamated Society of Engineers he could assure those present of the blessings which the working-man had derived from such unions in England.

One or two of the members present put questions as to the benefit individual members could receive. Mr. Pennock explained that individual and personal benefits should not be thought of at the starting of a society, such as the Railway Servants' Society; what was needed was unity. The strike of the hands in the G. I. P. Railway shops, about 17 years ago, when the men asked for more reasonable hours of work, was not successful, simply owing to the want of unity amongst them. Had they been properly united in an organized body they would have had their grievances set right.

Mr. Lidbetter suggested that as the meeting was hardly a representative one, although about 300 men were present, those present should not decide hurriedly to open a branch at Parel, but should think the matter over calmly and discuss it amongst themselves. He promised to attend any further meetings at Parel, whenever invited.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Pennock, and the meeting separated.

IN an article on polo, the *Asian* has some sensible remarks on the evergreen question of bad language on the polo ground. Considering that we live in an age when the use of unpleasantly forcible language is considered to be decidedly bad form, it is singular the amount of sympathy which many people have with those whose feelings at sport get the better of them. It is common knowledge, that in at least one polo playing regiment in the Punjab, it is not considered in any way discourtesy or bad form for young subalterns to swear at their superior officers, and, as the tale is told, even at the Colonel himself. The *naive* excuse for such conduct always is that on the field of sport all are equal, and that players view one another in the light of sportsmen and nothing more, and that in fact such conduct is a sign of good fellowship and of a thorough *esprit de corps*.

CLAIM AGAINST A LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSSEIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

RUSTOMJEE EDALJEE BHAROOCHA VS. THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 803-8-10, being the amount of commission due and payable by the defendants company to the plaintiff on premiums paid upto the 7th of July, in respect of policies introduced by the plaintiff to the defendants. Against this claim the defendants filed a set-off of Rs. 90, being the amount wrongfully retained by the plaintiff for gharry hire out of the moneys in his hands belonging to the defendants. Mr. Dharamsi (Messrs. Dharamsi and Co.) appeared for the plaintiff: and Mr. Noble (Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble) represented the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—In this suit plaintiff claims as agent commission on premia paid up to 7th July, 1897, on policies introduced by him to the Sun Life Assurance Company of India, Limited. So far as the accounts go there is a difference of Rs. 35-6-9. The defendant company claim a deduction of this amount as commission on premia never received by the defendant company. Mr. Noble for the defendant company, and Mr. Dharamsi for plaintiff have conferred with each other, and Mr. Dharamsi offers to give up this amount. Defendant's further claim is a set off to the extent of Rs. 90 which the plaintiff has retained for gharry hire out of the moneys belonging to defendants in his hands. The defendants have not chosen to go into the box, while the plaintiff swears he was in Bombay during all the time of the plague, and that he was absent from Bombay only during the Christmas holidays. This being the uncontradicted evidence, I cannot allow defendants to set off Rs. 90 which must be on the same level as the plaintiff's salary. The plaintiff was engaged by the defendants on the 1st April, 1893, and the terms were that he was to be paid Rs. 100 per month as his salary for managing the defendants' business in Bombay, and also to get a commission of 10 per cent. on the first year's premia and 5 per cent. on renewals in all those cases personally introduced by the plaintiff. On 12th December, 1895, the defendants consented to give the plaintiff an increase of Rs. 25 per month to his salary, the terms as to first year's premia and renewals remaining the same. In addition to this, the defendant company allowed 10 per cent. commission on first year's premia in any case received by the defendants' office directly, and without the intervention of the plaintiff. Exhibit C, dated 3rd August, 1896, sent from Calcutta to plaintiff by Mr. Kemp, manager of the defendant company, sets forth the terms on which the plaintiff was engaged. This letter also clearly shows that the plaintiff was engaged for a stipulated period of six months, from 1st August, 1896, and that the terms were open to be revised or cancelled at the end of six months. The plaintiff has sent in his resignation to commence from 1st March 1897, and the defendants *inter alia* contend that no commission is payable to the plaintiff from the date of his retirement. There is no question that the plaintiff's salary ceases from 1st March, 1897. The plaintiff admits he has been paid his commission up to 28th February, 1897. It is not denied that the commission which the plaintiff claims is on policies which have been influenced and introduced by him, and which were in force at the date of his retirement, on the 1st March, 1897. The main contention is that the salary being stopped the commission ceases. The salary was paid to the plaintiff for sitting in the offices of the agents of the defendant company, and of the manager of the defendant company. When the plaintiff resigns he stops sitting in the aforesaid offices and his salary accordingly ceases, but what becomes of his commission on premia paid on policies which were effected by him, and which were admittedly in force at the date of his retirement? I think such commission must be paid. The plaintiff was engaged for a stipulated period of six months, from 1st August, 1893, and the authority quoted by Mr. Noble from Porter on Insurance page 424, supports the plaintiff's claim. The plaintiff has earned the commission which he claims and there is nothing to show why he forfeits it because he resigns and put an end to his salary of Rs. 125 per month. Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 271-2-1 and costs in proportion. Professional costs Rs. 30 to the plaintiff's solicitors.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a good muster at Santa Cruz, on Tuesday morning, 31st August, to shoot for the Challenge Cup presented by Mr. W. B. Green, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, and popularly known as the "Bunder Challenge Cup." The competition takes place at 200, 500 and 600 yards and the highest aggregate score at the three distances holds the cup until the next competition, six months later. The cup to be won three times, or twice if won must be in succession before it becomes the property of any member. The scores ran very close on Tuesday, amongst the first half-dozen, and the signals were eagerly watched as "bulls eye" or "centre" was shown. 1st class petty officer W. D. Hill, R. N., won with a "bull" for his last shot from his shipmate. This is the first time the "Bunder Cup" has been held by any of the Navy members of the club, and we hope to see them again when the time comes round for another shoot for it. The cup up to date has been won as under:—

Nov 1891, Los-Corpl H W Prescott, B V R	87	
Apl 1892, Cr Sergt E W Thom s, B V R	90	Bisley.
Nov 1892, Corpl s F Lund, B V R	80	Marking.
Apl 1893, Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	83	
Nov 1893, Corpl G F Lund, B V R	74	
Apl 1894, Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	73	
Nov 1894, Lieut D J Sharp	73	
Apl 18 5, Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	73	Regula-
Aug 1895, Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	91	tion
Aug 1896, Vol J M Mason, B Band C I R V	90	Marking.
Nov 1894, Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	66	
Apl 1897, Vol I T Fry, G I P R Vols	75	
Aug 1897, 1st class petty officer W D Hill, R N,	74	

The full score are:—

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Grand Total
1st Class P O W D Hill, Royal Navy	24	25	25	74a
Chief P O M Joplin, Royal Navy	23	24	26	73
Sergt Major J H Downing, B Vol Rifles	22	24	24	70
Sergt A W Corbett, Ordnance Depot	21	24	25	70
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25	24	21	70
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22	25	22	69
Sergt W Fry, G I P R	26	20	20	66
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	21	22	23	66
Chief P O G Williams, Royal Navy	24	19	20	63
Lce Corpl C G Boylett, Bo Vol Rifles	21	23	18	62
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24	18	19	61
Vol J M Mason, B Band C I R	24	22	15	61
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	24	16	17	57
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	22	16	18	56
Vol Row, Bo Vo Rifles	24	13	17	54
Vol C Gibbons, B Vol Rifles	24	19	10	54
Vol F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24	16	13	53
Corpl J J D'Souza, B Vol Rifles	18	18	16	52
Gunner W J Harr s, Royal Navy	24	20	8	52
Cr Sergt J E Keene, Bo Vol Rifles	18	13	20	51
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Dept	22	13	14	49
Vol F Hamsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	22	14	3	39

a Winner of the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal and holder of the Bunder Challenge Cup.

EXTRA SPOON COMPETITION.

200 yds. 21 Entries.—P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy, 26 points, winner of 1st Spoon; Sergt W Fry, G I P Rv Vols, 26 points, winner of 2nd Spoon; Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles, 25 points, winner of 3rd Spoon.

500 yds. 22 Entries.—Sergt. Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles, 25 points, winner of 1st Spoon; Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles, 25 points, winner of 2nd Spoon; P O 1st class W D Hill, Royal Navy, 25 points, winner of 3rd Spoon.

600 yds 22 Entries.—P O 1st Class W D Hill, Royal Navy 25 points,

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LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS FROM A CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF AND THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE, BOMBAY AGENT,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols 1-8 per cent. lower at 111 7-16 *ex-div*; and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged, at 117. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were also unaltered at 164 3-16. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced yesterday ¼d., say to 25¼d. per oz.; but no later quotation than Saturday's, of 53⅛ cents per oz. has come from New York for this metal, with demand Exchange on London 4·56 dollars, that market having been closed yesterday for a holiday. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 104¼. Paris Exchange on London was half a centime higher, at fcs. 25·20. The buying Bank's rate of Exchange in London on India at 30 days' sight advanced yesterday 5-16d. say to 1s. 3-11.16d. per rupee. Yellow Metal was quoted at 5.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 45⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, September-October shipment, to Havre, tone of the market easier; and Brown Rapeseed at 41s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, September-October shipment via the Canal, to Antwerp, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats steady, and Arivals quiet but steady, the Sales having amounted to 10,000; East Indians *nil*. The only changes in prices were a decline of 1-32d. in Mid.-Americans at 4 3-32d.; and of 1-84. in Egyptian Fair Brown at 4 7-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions.

Owing to the holiday in New York yesterday we have no fresh quotations from that market. The quantity of Cotton of the new crop in sight at New York on Friday evening was 40,000 bales.

Locally there is nothing doing in ready Cotton beyond some purchase on account of the Mills; nor do we hear of any contracts to speak of being made in the new crop, prices of which are lower, say:—

Broach	Rs. 193 per candy	for March delivery.	
Bengals	" 153	" January	"
Do.	" 153	" March	"
Bhownuggur	173	" May	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS are in the same dull condition, with prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	606 bales.
Wheat	10,070 cwts.
Linseed	2,086 "
Rapeseed	7,253 "
Castorseed	1,821 "
Rice	713 "

FREIGHTS are firm. Sellers ask higher rates.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. In the latter class of paper there was nothing doing, and speculators and the Bazaar came out and bought all there was available at 1s. 4d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
3 ms' sight	1s. 4d.	"
Credits "	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs "	170	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER Rates are quiet at 95 11-16 for Money and 95 9-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, with no quotation given for Threes.

SHARES.—There has again been a downward tendency in prices in a quieter market.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6,

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia left here for Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Bullionist left here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa left here this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila (extra) left here, to-day, for China, direct.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on 6th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Rugby, 2,109 tons, Captain G. Marchant, sailed yesterday for Samarang in ballast.

THE ss Edendale, 1,536 tons, Captain W Bedlington, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Landaura, 2,157 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta (11th August) via Madras and coast ports, with and a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Mobile, 630 tons, Captain E J Bean, will sail to-day for Penang Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain R R Kedslie, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi (4th September) with a cargo of grain.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi (4th September) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Greaves, Mr E J Hawkes, one Hospital Store-keeper, and 409 deck. During the voyage she experienced fresh west-south-west winds, sea and swell from Karachi to Cutch Mandvi and thence moderate.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPT. 7.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Naderi	1169	Hansen	N F		B & P S N Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Leader	1588	Hamilton	Liverpool	12-9	W & A G & Co
G	Mobile	630	Bean	Singapore	6 9	
H	& J H M S Magdala	3349	Fleet			Royal Navy
De	Hulk Tenasserim	1760				Do.
K	Ganges	1593	Cresey	Aden	10-9	P & O Co
L	Indravati	813	Ahmed	Mormugao		S & Co
O	Nowshera	1938	Stone	Delagoa Bay	4-9	M M & Co
O	Goa	1272	Piommer	Zanzibar	13-9	M M & Co
P	Edendale	1565	Reddington	Hamburg		W G & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin		10-9	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	533	Kamaljee	Bhowsagar	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Cassum		S & Co
Sarunjee	547	Fakeera	Karachi	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Colaba		Kedslie	N F		M M and Co
2	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	Genoa	14-9	Bal'combe
3	Bormida	1491	Francisco	Hongkong	5-9	N G Italiano
4	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	16-9	P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1511	Lookyer	China		P & O Co
7	Chilka	1477	Hill	Rangoon		M M & Co
12	Rufford Hall	2557	Brown	Liverpool	7-9	K Bates & Co
14	India	4194	Worcester	London	18-9	P & O Co
15	Dumra	764	Russell	Karachi	11-9	M M & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bedouin	3333 tons gross		F Muir

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Sept 4.
	Colaba s	Kedslie	Karachi, Sept 4.
	Landaura s	Britten	Calcutta, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Rugby s	Marchant	Samarang.
	Edendale s	Bedlington	Antwerp and London

The steamer Mobile, Captain Bean, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Singapore.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANDLER—August 29, at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, the wife of Army Schoolmaster F. Chandler, of a daughter.

FORBES—August 29, at Mayville, Cawnpur, N.-W. P., the wife of E. A. Forbes, Pleader, of a daughter.

MURRAY—September 1, at Shahjehanpur, the wife of Alex. R. H. Murray, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

OSWALD—STIRLING—September 2, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. H. W. T. Plowman, M.A., Chaplain of Umballa, Julian Oswald, Major, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, to Ethel Maud Stirling.

PORTER—THOMSON—August 25, at Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. C. Spring, M.A., Chaplain, Wilfred King Porter, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, advocate of the High Court, N.-W. P., youngest son of the late Robert Tisdal Porter, H. E. I. C. S., to Edith Crawford, daughter of the late George Alves Thomson, Punjab Commission, and granddaughter of the late Colonel George Thomson, H. E. I. C. Service, and Commandant of the late 40th Regiment, Bengal Infantry.

SMITH—LESLIE—August 28, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Barrackpore, by the Rev. W. A. Chettle, assisted by Rev. Robt. Robinson, Dora Edith, youngest daughter of S. J. Leslie, Solicitor, Calcutta, to William Henderson Smith, Indigo Planter.

DEATHS.

DUFF—September 2, at Simla, Evelyn Douglas, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Beauchamp Duff, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, aged 19 years.

THOMSON—September 1, at Lagi Pukri, Nazira, Assam, Allan, Infant son of Mr. J. A. Thomson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1897.

THE trial of Private Jones, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was charged with the murder of a punkahwallah in the Aden Barracks, on the night of the 31st May, was stopped by the jury, who found a verdict of not guilty before the defence had been opened. There is no fault to be found with the verdict, for on the evidence available the jury could have returned no other. Nevertheless, it is indisputable that the Somali coolie, Mahomed Daulay Abdulla Abubaker, was killed on the night in question by a blow on the head, administered by a soldier, and that many circumstances seemed to point to Jones as being the man who struck the fatal blow. The only witnesses who professed to have seen the blow struck were two other punkah coolies, who sat in the same verandah with the deceased, pulling the punkahs over the soldiers' cots inside. About 10 o'clock a soldier entered the verandah from without, and dealt the punkahwallah nearest him a heavy blow on the head with a stick. The deceased fell, groaning, and never recovered consciousness, dying next day at noon. The two other coolies ran away crying out. The muccadum in charge of the punkah arrangements who met them, was told that the soldier had struck Mahomed. The muccadum asserted that he at once laid hold of Private Jones and gave him in charge to Sergeant Price, who let him go. The muccadum by his account, confirmed by the coolies, had an angry altercation with the sergeant for releasing the accused. The sergeant declared that there was no soldier near when the muccadum made the report. He went and saw the deceased lying groaning on the ground and felt his head, on which there was a big lump. Nothing was done for the man, who was left where he lay until the coolies carried him to the Quarter Master's Offices. As no one was there they left the injured man on the ground near by for the night. Next morning he was taken to the hospital, where he died in a few hours from the injury on the brain caused by the blow. The skull was not fractured. Shortly after 10 o'clock Private Jones was seen by a Police Inspector very drunk and proceeding to the lines in which a Somali woman, named Fatma, entertained him. The Inspector informing the Military Police that Private Jones was absent from barracks, a patrol followed and arrested him for breach of the regulations. He was quite drunk and resisted violently. Next day the two coolies recognised him as the soldier who had assaulted the deceased. But they said the night was very dark, and that they were not quite certain that he was the man.

Before Mr. Justice Strachey and the Bombay jury the muccadum and coolies had no doubt; they swore that it was a bright moonlight night and that they saw Jones quite plainly. On the other hand, the military witnesses gave some remarkable evidence. They deposed that at the time deceased was struck—10 o'clock—Private Jones was answering to the roll call within the barracks and that he was perfectly sober. One of them accounted for the fact that immediately afterwards the accused was quite drunk, by the theory that a man who had been drinking might very well stand up to answer his name at the roll call at night, but that a pint taken afterwards might "settle him" at once. Near the prostrate coolie was found part of a broken signalling stick, which fitted exactly to the other part of the same stick found under accused's cot next morning. Jones declared that he had broken the stick some days before, and placed the broken pieces near his cot. The discrepancies in the evidence of the coolies and the muccadum, contradicted by the military witnesses who stood by their comrade with an *esprit de corps* which left nothing to be desired, made a conviction impossible. Private John Jones returns to Aden with an experience which must have added immensely to the interest of his life. But the fact remains that on the 31st May the punkahwallah was struck without the slighest provocation a heavy blow which put an end to him in a few hours. Who struck the blow? No doubt the legend will be that the blameless minister to their night's repose in the stifling heat of Aden, died because "Some of his friends had been a hitting of him." There the matter will now rest, unless, indeed, the officers of the regiment take steps to get the men to subscribe and compensate Mahomed's family—he doubtless had a family,—and so make some amends for what must be regarded as a very untoward event. In Russia, or at all events in Russian territory in Central Asia, the procedure would have been different. This is what would have happened: Private Jones would have been condemned by military order to a further term of five years' service in the ranks for having struck the punkah-coolie Mahomed. On the other hand, the muccadum who laid hold of an Ivan Jonoffski would have been shot by sentence of a Court Martial for assaulting a Russian soldier. The civil courts would not have been troubled with the case in any form. Military law would see to it if a soldier struck a Native, and would uphold the inviolability of the uniform by sentencing any native guilty of an assault on a soldier with death. This has actually been done. A cavalryman struck a Turkoman with a whip; the Turkoman defended himself by striking the cavalryman. The one was condemned to five years in the ranks. The other was shot for having allowed his temper to get the better of him and hit back. That method of maintaining good relations between soldiers and civilians lacks finish, but it is effective in its way.

AFTER the Mints were closed to free coinage complaints were frequent that expensive establishments were being unnecessarily kept up in connection with those money-making institutions. It was pointed out in reply that establishments must be maintained in readiness for eventualities, but Government met the criticism to some extent by allowing vacancies in the supervising establishments to lapse as they occurred one after another. Two years after the passing of the Currency Act the Bombay Mint was entrusted with the work of manufacturing British dollars for export to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. To this task has been added during the last ten months the coining of about forty lakhs worth of eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna pieces to meet the call for small coins for payment of workers in the Famine camps. The Calcutta Mint, where a good part of the machinery has been utilised during the last four years in the manufacture of copper pieces, has been making small silver coins for the same purpose. By the end of November the two Mints will have added to the currency of the country nearly a crore of rupees in half, one-fourth, and one-eighth rupee pieces made from light rupees withdrawn from circulation. The staff in the Bombay Mint has been kept well occupied with the two-fold work of issuing these small pieces and the British dollars. The increase in the demand for the latter coin of late has now thrown a heavy strain on this erstwhile lightly worked Department. When the coining was undertaken in 1895, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank agreed between them to tender for the purpose a minimum amount equivalent to five million dollars. The authorities did not undertake to coin the dollars at a more rapid rate than 20,000 pieces per working day, when the quantity received was not more than half a million tolas; but it was laid down in the rules that the outturn would be increased according to the discretion of the Mint Master when the quantity received was larger. During the ten months from the commencement of the work to the end of the official year no less than 3,316,000 British dollars were turned on, this being well over the minimum agreed upon. The new coin became increasingly popular in the Far East, and since the close of the first year the two Banks have been tendering more and more largely, and the average daily outturn grew from 20,000 to 40,000 pieces, and then from 40,000 to 60,000. The upward movement has now been greatly accelerated by the announcement of the Japanese Government that they intend to substitute a gold yen for the silver yen now in use. This forthcoming demonetisation of the Japanese coin has led to a greatly enhanced demand for the British dollar, and the average outturn lately went up at a bound to a lakh of pieces.

But even this large total has not satisfied the requirements of the Banks which entered into communication with the Government of India on the subject. The result is that Major Davidson, the Mint Master, was asked a few days ago, by the Revenue Department, whether he could increase the outturn to two lakhs of dollars per diem. Major Davidson replied that this could only be done by working many hours overtime, new hands could not learn the work very quickly, and hence it was impossible to augment the efficient staff at present to any great extent. Government receive a seigniorage for the dollar coinage of one per cent., and as the need for replenishing the Treasuries is very great it was not to be expected that they would refuse an offer of work for its Mints, giving a gross profit of nearly 4,000 rupees per diem. Hence it comes about that the Mint staff, after having been able to observe very easy hours for several years, now commence work at six o'clock in the morning, and by the aid of the recently installed electric light go on until nine at night. In the last week of August the outturn of dollars was valued at over twenty lakhs of rupees. The staff have the compensation of being paid for overtime, but it remains to be seen whether they will be able to stand the strain of such continuous toil for any length of time. If it is found they cannot do so, an arrangement will probably be made whereby the overtime system will only be carried out on alternate days. It is not altogether feasible to send a part of the work to Calcutta, but some relief might be obtained by drafting a number of competent workmen from the Mint in that city to Bombay. The last straw breaks the camel's back, and the strain here has now been increased by the arrangement entered into with the British Foreign Office for the coining at the Bombay Mint of copper pice-pieces for circulation in British East Africa. During the administration of the East Africa Company, this work was carried on at Calcutta, but owing to the much greater cost of freight from that city to Mombassa it has been decided to transfer the mintage for the Protectorate to Bombay. It is anticipated that the demand for the first twelve months will be for ten thousand rupees worth of these coins, this being equivalent to 640,000 pieces. The Indian rupee and its silver divisors circulate in the Protectorate, but there is apparently no demand for a larger copper coin than the one pice-piece. Altogether the authorities of the Bombay Mint have their hands sufficiently full, without being called upon to receive the silver of every comer, as some people believe they will, now that exchange has attained to one and fourpence.

A GOVERNMENT resolution reviewing the work of the Bombay Forest Department shows that in the Northern circle during the past year a working plan has now been prepared for the Kalol range and more than 2,200 coupes marked out in the Panch Mahals and Thana districts. In the Central circle provisional working plans have been prepared for seven ranges in East Khandesh, Nasik, and Nagar divisions, and proposals for the general treatment of eleven ranges in those divisions and in Poona submitted to the Conservator. Government, however, is not able to accept Mr. Betham's views regarding the demarcation of compartments nor his suggestions as to carrying it out. In the Southern circle the working plans parties passed the season in the Yellapur Taluka, where they did a creditable amount of work under great difficulties. A working plans office for Sind was sanctioned a year ago, but little work could be done before the close of the year. Fair progress, however, was made in the Sukkur division in the work of dividing the forests into compartments. During the past year special measures were taken for the protection of the forests from fire, but the result was anything but encouraging except in the Southern circle. The area burnt was larger than in the previous year, though it is admitted that the exceptional dryness of the season was peculiarly favourable to forest fires. Experience has taught the department that there is little chance of forest fires diminishing unless the people will co-operate with the Forest officers. This co-operation can only be secured. Government thinks, by continuous demonstration that the general interests and those of the Forest Department are the same. Though how that demonstration is to be made no indication is offered in the resolution except that in the event of complicity being proved a restriction of rights is recommended together with more liberal treatment of those who aid in the prevention of fires. Mr. Betham again urges Government to enter the market as purveyors of pressed hay, but the idea is rejected, as in the opinion of Government the management of these grass producing areas rests with the Land Revenue Department and in no way comes within the scope of the Forest Department.

SURGEON-COLONEL HUGHES has declined the offer of the succession to the Surgeon-Generalcy in the Bombay Presidency. The medical authorities at Simla have been prompt to improve the occasion by abolishing the Surgeon-Generalship and substituting a functionary of altogether inferior status. It is understood that the Government of India have taken from the appointment of the head of the Medical Department in this Presidency, the title of Surgeon-General, and that that officer will in future be known as Surgeon-Colonel and Inspector-General of Hospitals. "What's in a name?" may be asked, but with the loss of the title comes the loss of the additional pension that has hitherto accrued to the administrative head of the Medical service in this Presidency, and the post is thus less tempting than ever to the ambitious man. By the change Bombay has been brought to the same status in this regard as the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and presumably the Madras appointment will be similarly dealt with when the next vacancy occurs. The inevitable result will be that the appointment so far from being prized, will be shunned by the best men in the service. At a time when it is growing more and more difficult to induce the students of the English medical schools to elect for the Indian Services, the withdrawal of one of the few prizes hitherto offered will render recruiting well-nigh impossible.

APPLICATION was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, at the High Court, yesterday, for a transfer, to the Bombay or some other Sessions Court, of the case now pending before Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, against Kashinath Lele, editor of the *Moda-vratt* newspaper, published at Wai in Satara District. The accused is charged with exciting or attempting to excite disaffection against the British Government by articles published in his newspaper. The accused was said to have summoned for his defence twenty-nine witnesses, who were also summoned to appear in the Bombay Sessions Court in the Poona *Vaibhav* case; and the application for the transfer was based on the general convenience of the witnesses, who would otherwise have to appear before the Bombay Sessions, then go back to Poona, and then go to Satara to give their evidence. The Government Pleader argued against the transfer on the ground that some of the witnesses were public servants at Satara, and that the public service would suffer if the application was granted. Their lordships thought that considerable inconvenience would be caused to the witnesses for the defence if they were required to give evidence in Bombay in the *Vaibhav* case, then go back to Poona, and then go to Satara to give evidence in the present case. The court, therefore, ordered the case to be transferred for trial at the Bombay Sessions. Application to bail the accused was postponed until notice had been served upon the Government Pleader.

WE learn that H. H. the Gaekwar has been laid up with remittent fever, but is now recovering.

SUPERINTENDENT BERWIN, of the Bombay Police Force, has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Assistant District Superintendent of Police with effect from the time he has been on duty at Poona.

SIR JOHN MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., for Oxford

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TENDERS FOR THE ONE CRORE OF TEN DAYS' SIGHT BILLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Tenders for the one crore of ten days' sight bills amounted to 29,190,000. One hundred lakhs were accepted at an average of sixteen pence and one-sixteenth. Tenders at sixteen pence 3-32 receive about eleven per cent., and lower in full.

THE POWERS AND THE GREEK QUESTION.

The "Times" published a telegram from its Constantinople correspondent stating that, consequent on a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian Ambassador, implying that Great Britain is responsible for the evils resulting from the delay in the conclusion of peace, Lord Salisbury has now proposed an International commission composed of six members to control the Greek revenues, sufficient to cover the services of the old and new loans, accompanied by the prompt evacuation of Thessaly.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

The Powers have assumed the control of the Ottoman Gendarmery in Crete, bearing the expenses of maintenance, and receiving half the customs revenues for the same.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The Nile steamers have all arrived at Abuhamed, and found everything quiet there.

MURDER OF A GERMAN GOVERNOR.

The Governor of German New Guinea has been killed by the natives.

THE AMIR AND THE TRIBES.

The *Times'* Simla correspondent states that the Amir's troops have dispersed two gatherings of the tribesmen.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

LONDON, SEP. 6.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, and Herr Von Bulow, the Foreign Minister, have conferred at Homburg with Signor Venosta, the Italian Foreign Minister, on all pending questions.

It is understood that Italy and Germany are agreed on the main points.

THE REVOLT AT UGANDA.

The recent revolt at Uganda was confined to the Province of Budda, and originated with the King's endeavour to smuggle ivory through German territory of which the Germans informed the British Commissioner.

THE BLOCKADE AT CRETE TO BE RAISED.

In consequence of the acceptance of autonomy by the Cretans, the Foreign Admirals will raise the blockade on the 10th inst.

SENTENCE ON AN ANARCHIST.

The Anarchist, who shot the Prefect and Sub-Prefect of Police at Barcelona, has been sentenced to forty years' imprisonment.

COFFEE CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The coffee crop of the coming season in Coorg is expected to be an indifferent one. The forecast issued by the Statistical Bureau, to-day, estimates the outturn at 2,714 tons, compared with the average of 3,409 tons in the ten preceding years.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE VS. KATHIAWAR.

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The match between Ganeshkhind and Kirkee vs Kathiawar, was resumed to-day. The home team went in for their second venture, and made a poor stand, the whole team being out for 88 runs. Browne and Fairfax made double figures, 29 and 16, respectively, the rest being minor scores. Billimoria took six wickets at the cost of ten runs, Shivashanker took 3, and Bapasola one.

Kathiawar had 61 runs to make to win the match when they went to play, after tiffin, and scored 62 runs at the loss of only one wicket. McCausland (not out) 29, Bapasola (not out) 33. Templer, caught by Mcqueen, made nothing.

Kathiawar won the match by ten wickets.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 45 new cases and 36 deaths round about Poona; of which Kirkee [reported 20 cases and 15 deaths; in Lanowli there were 5 cases and 3 deaths; in Ghornadi 4 cases and 4 deaths; and in Poona cantonment 3 cases.

There were 5 imported cases and 5 deaths in Situr.

Plague has also made its appearance in the 19th Bombay Infantry, in which three cases occurred amongst the children, and were sent to the Plague Hospital.

There are at present 59 patients in the hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right to Shuenwei, interrupted beyond.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret languages forbidden.

Owing to pressure of messages of higher class, deferred telegrams to Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable St. Vincent-Santhiago interrupted.

Delay between London and the Cape now 36 hours; messages can only go via Candia Teneriffe.

Eastern Co. announces that telegrams for Eastern, Central and South Africa are subject to serious delay.

One line via Amoy to right.

Cable Mozambique Lourenco Marquis interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th September, 1897.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	2	30 a.m.	17	49
Teheran	7	2	20 p.m.	—	35
Suez	7	2	40 p.m.	—	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th September, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	35	—	1
" Karachi	—	35	—	1
" Madras	—	20	—	1

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE AMIR AND THE HADDA MULLAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAR, SEPT. 7.

The Amir is reported to have warned the Hadda Mullah to desist from his attacks as he is losing three lakhs of rupees in the Khyber tolls while it is closed.

INTENDED OPPOSITION BY THE TRIBESMEN.

There are rumours of an intended opposition to any force that may advance from Panjkora in the direction of Hawajai.

THE MAD FAKIR.

The mad fakir is at Pirbaba Ziorat, in Boner. His wounded hand is said to be causing him some trouble. It is not known where his lost fingers were buried, but there is no doubt a ziarat will grow up there.

THE KARAKAR PASS.

Since our reconnaissance the Karakar Pass has been held by about one hundred Bonerwals.

THE AFRIDI RISING.

THE ORIGINATORS AND THEIR REASONS.

ACTIVITY OF THE MULLAHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 6.

The following is an authentic account of the Afridi rising, according to the Lahore paper, which publishes it:—

The men who first started the Afridi rising were the Hadda Mullah and the Swat Fakirs who sent papers and letters round to the headmen of each separate tribe to stir them up and create a general feeling of dissatisfaction.

On the 6th August, the Afridis had their first meeting, which though only a small one was attended by most of the chief headmen.

Meer Tusha was appointed King of the Afridis at Bagh, in the Tirah, on the 13th August.

A Mullah said to be Akbar, the notorious Akka Khel Mullah, came to the Bagh and persuaded the Afridis to join the general rising. Many other Mullahs came from all parts and travelled through Tirah, exciting the people.

At a meeting held on the 13th, it was decided to form an army and make an attack in force, on the Khyber pass, taking the forts, one by one in succession. The people as a whole had not been particularly keen to join the rising, but had been forced to do so by the Mullahs, who threatened to burn their homes if they did not.

The whole of the Afridis seem to be implicated in the rising, with the exception of the Kuki Kheyls, who joined them too late to be in any of the attacks on the forts; but they were, it is stated, the body of men reported to have been seen from Jamrud Fort about the time that the fight at Landi-Kotal was going on.

The people themselves give three reasons for the rising—viz., the increase in the salt tax, (2) the fact that their women who ran away to Peshawar were not sent back, and (3) their objection to British officers going into the Upper Swat country as far as Akhund's tomb.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE AFRIDIS.

The decision to authorise a campaign against the Afridis was carried in Council by the narrow margin of one vote only.

The whole of the Staff left Jamrud with the 21st Gurkhas, a wing of the 28th Bombay Infantry, and No. 3 Mountain Battery, to join the 1st Brigade of the Mhomand Field Force.

The Hadda Mullah's gathering at Gandab has dispersed, and the Hadda Mullah returned to his home at Jarobu, the reason being that the Halimzai Mohmands on the British border refused to join his gathering.

All the Afridi tribes held a Jirgah at the Bagh, in Tirah, on Friday. A Mullah said to be Akbar Akka Khel, endeavoured to persuade them to collect a force to attack either Jamrud, Matari or the Samana country. The Afridis replied there was mourning in every house for the killed at Landi Kotal, that their crops were just ready to cut, and that owing measures to which they will shortly be subjected they refused to collect lashkar.

THE LEADER OF THE AFRIDIS.

Sayed Aybar, leader of the Afridis in the recent attacks in the Khyber, is ill; and it is reported that other Afridi headsmen do not contemplate further hostilities for the present.

PATIALA'S LOYALTY

THE I. M. S. TROOPS PROCEED TO THE FRONT.

The Government's Notification permitting the Imperial Service Troops to go to the front caused great delight in the Patiala State.

Yesterday afternoon, in two special trains, the Patiala 1st Infantry and the necessary transport were despatched to the front, accompanied by Captain Cox and Lieutenant Davidson.

Before starting the troops were addressed by General Sirdar Gurdit Singh, the Prime Minister, who expressed the Maharaja's satisfaction at the action of Government, and his certain surety that his brave soldiers would give splendid proof of their bravery and loyalty to the British Government.

ATTACK ON GULISTAN.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

News from Kohat reports an attack on Gulistan Post on the Samana Range, which was repulsed with the loss of three sepoys wounded.

Colonel Richardson remains with his Column at Sadda, where the officer on special duty in the Kurram, and the Officer Commanding Parachinar, have proceeded for consultation.

LATER.

News from the Kurram side is more peaceful. The tribesmen are reported to be leaving the Samana Range and holding council as to their future movements, their supplies being no doubt by now exhausted.

It seems they lost fifteen in killed and wounded in their recent attack on the Gulistan Post.

THE ACTION AT BALESH KHEL.

Our casualties in the recent affair at Balesh Khel were two Turis killed, and a Militia man wounded.

PESHAWAR NEWS.

Peshawar news reports the return to that station of the Hussars, F. Battery R. H. A., and 9th Gurkhas; also the arrival of the Dorsetshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, and the 5th Bombay Mountain Battery.

MALAKHAND NEWS.

Malakhand news reports the arrival of General Wodehouse on the fourth at Panjkora with two Squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers, 38th Dogras, a wing of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, and half of the 5th Company Madras Sappers.

FIRING AT A FLYING COLUMN.

FIVE OF THE ENEMY KILLED.

A Flying Column was fired at while watering at Thal on the 1st.

The Cavalry charged, killing five of the enemy, and losing one sowar of the 18th Bengal Lancers, killed.

MOVEMENT OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

The Second Brigade, under General Jeffreys, marched yesterday to Chakdara, General Blood accompanying.

THE TOCHI VALLEY.

The Tochi Valley reports all quiet.

THE MOHMAND FIELD FORCE.

The 5th Company Bengal Sappers and the 5th Bombay Mountain Battery have been added to the Divisional troops of the Mohmand Field Force.

General Sir Bindon Blood's co-operating force comprises the Second Brigade, under General Jeffreys, including the Buffs, the Guides Infantry, the 35th Sikhs, the 38th Dogras, Bengal Mountain Battery, 4th Company Bengal Sappers and two Squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers, also the Third Brigade under General Wodehouse, including the West Surrey Regiment, 22nd Punjab Infantry, the 39th Garhwalis, 1st Mountain Battery, R. A., 3rd Company Bombay Sappers, and two Squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

Owing to the difficult nature of the country an enormous amount of mule transport will be required for the Tirah expedition. This is being rapidly collected, but at least another fortnight is likely to elapse before a start can conveniently be made.

Meanwhile, it is expected there will be plenty of time to complete the Punitive operations in the Mohmand country, as the Panjkora, where General Blood now is, is only some twenty-five miles from Nawagai, through which entry will be made into the enemy's country, which at this point is only from thirty to fourty miles broad.

The Mohmand hills are by no means difficult, so General Elles' operating from Shabkadr should be able to join hands with General Blood by about the middle of next week, after breaking down all opposition on the way.

MULES FOR FRONTIER SERVICE.

Grass mules of 13 Cavalry Regiments in Bengal, Punjab and Bombay Commands, also Hyderabad Contingent, are being mobilised for service on the frontier.

AFFAIRS IN BALUCHISTAN.

Wire was again cut in the Bolan yesterday; but with this exception all is quiet in Baluchistan.

It appears that the blocking of the Khyber is very seriously injuring the Kabul traders, an important portion of whose business consists in sending down melons, which are now ripening in enormous numbers in Afghanistan, and will not keep.

It is understood that representations have been made to the Amir on the subject, though to what extent his Highness may have been influenced thereby in the more energetic action he has recently been taking to show he is not in sympathy with the disturbances, is merely a matter for conjecture.

LAHORE, SEPT. 7.

There has been more wire-cutting on the Bolan Line. Luckily some of the gang have been captured.

Jaffer Khan and his men are still at large.

The Agent to the Governor-General has temporarily cancelled leave.

PROBABLE STAY OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

It is after all likely to be decided that the Military Department shall remain in Simla until the frontier trouble is settled. This is expected to be by about the end of November, by which time the work of the Tirah expedition should be accomplished.

This arrangement will prevent a break in the continuity of work of the department while pressure is great, and will enable the Military Secretariat, which usually goes to Calcutta in November, to move simultaneously with the Camp Office of the Army Headquarters, which ordinarily remains in Simla until well into December.

THE PRINCELY VOLUNTEER.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has reached Hangu, and joined General Yeatman-Biggs' staff.

THE POSITION AT HANGU.

The following is a record of the events of the last few days in this camp:—

27th August.—On the 27th a reconnaissance from Fort Cavagnari, Lieutenant Blair, 35th Sikhs, dangerously wounded.

Officer Commanding the moveable column at Hangu reconnoitred the Shinowri, but found every thing quiet.

28th.—Lakka post having signalled for assistance, the Officer Commanding the moveable column despatched two guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery, 15th Sikhs and Wing 5th Punjab Infantry, in the early morning. This force attacked the enemy, who were strongly posted in difficult ground, whereupon the remainder of the 5th Punjab Infantry were sent forward in support. Colonel Abbott, who was in command, got possession of the ridge about 12-30 p.m. Reports being received that Saifaldarara post was surrounded, Colonel Abbott decided to continue the advance, and the place was relieved during the evening. The casualties during the day were, one follower killed, one sepoy and one follower wounded of the 15th Sikhs. In 5th the Punjab Infantry one sepoy killed, one native officer severely wounded. Fort Lockhart reported that Shinowri had been burnt and that the enemy seemed to be increasing in numbers; and this was later on confirmed. Some of the garrison were killed, but the greater part escaped.

29th.—Fort Lockhart reports that large bodies of the enemy were observed to west of Gulistan. Lieutenant Blair was hit in left shoulder by the Snider bullet which penetrated to the lungs.

On the 30th, at 6 a. m. a flying column, under command of Colonel Abbott, consisting of two guns No. 2 Mountain Battery, 15th Sikhs, and one squadron 18th Bengal Lancers, advanced to Dosha and encountered the enemy there numbering about 1,500. The cavalry engaged at once with dismounted fire, but on arrival of the infantry the enemy retired with a loss of two killed and three wounded. Our casualties were nil.

Desultory firing into camp at Hangu occurred during the night of the 29th and 30th, one driver being killed. A shell fired by the battery at the enemy collecting near a cave on a hill some 900 yards distant, and directly overlooking camp, burst with some effect, scattering the same twenty men. Since then no sniping has taken place.

31st.—The Nariab schools have been burnt. On the 30th Dhar was reinforced by 30 rifles of the 35th Sikhs. The enemy were reported in force between Shinowri and Gulistan. The Officer Commanding Fort Lockhart on the 27th reconnoitred Gulistan, taking 130 rifles. The enemy were found on Samana Tsak, numbering some 4,000 men, who made great demonstrations. About midday 30 rifles were sent to occupy a small hill some 300 yards in front of the fort, who opened volley firing at a range of 700 yards upon which the enemy withdrew.

The enemy on the 27th were observed in large strength near Sarmela. The sangar post was fired on; our casualties, being a Havildar slightly wounded. Enemy's casualties unknown.

1st September.—Heat terrific. Wounded in camp doing well. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry arrived from Hangu this afternoon. The following is the disposition of troops so far:—Fiying Column under Colonel Richardson—18th Bengal Lancers; 4 guns No. 2 Mountain Battery; 5th Punjab Infantry; and 15th Sikhs.

Main Column under Colonel Lawrence, at Hangu; Royal Irish, No. 9 Field Battery Royal Artillery; 3rd Bengal Cavalry; 1 squadron 3rd Punjab Cavalry; 18th Royal Irish; 2nd Punjab Infantry; 2nd Gurkhas; 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners. At Doaba.—1 squadron 3rd Punjab Cavalry; 3rd Gurkhas. At Sadr.—1 squadron 18th Bengal Lancers; 2 guns No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery; 15th Sikhs; 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The above distribution does not include garrisons at Fort Lockhart, Parachinar and Gulistan.

FORT BARA.

Colonel Yule, Commanding the 1st Devons, arrived here on the 31st instant, and took over the command of the Fort from Major Harris of the same regiment. Previous to the heavy downpour of rain on the 29th instant, which seems to have been general throughout the districts, we were visited by a very severe dust storm, which in addition to its usual accompaniments and a plentiful supply of bhoosa, showered on us wood-chips and minute stones for about 1½ hours, so great was its force. After the rain there were deep pools of water in the inner ditch of the fort, where the horses of the 57th Field Battery used to be picketed at night, necessitating their permanent residence on the dry ex, but more exposed ground outside the north face. Our numbers were greatly reduced by the departure of the 6th Bengal Cavalry and the 30th Punjab Infantry on the 27th instant, and we were glad to hear of their safe arrival at Kohat without molestation. The place of the native Infantry is still vacant, but two squadrons of the 9th Bengal Lancers, under Major Dawson, came over from Hari Singh to take the place of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. As the whole of the battery guns and horses, and the cavalry, have been, since the heavy rain, encamped outside the fort, a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners arrived a few days ago under Captain Fower, D. S. O., of Chitral fame, and in a short time threw up a very strong line of breastworks with a loose redoubt here and there for additional flank defence. These intrenchments are manned nightly by about 100 Devons, and parties of the Bengal Lancers and Bengal Sappers and Miners. Wire entanglements have also been constructed, and placed on the exposed salients, so that our position even at night is almost impregnable. The guns have been provided with star shell, which deftly burst over the enemy's head, would, even on the darkest night, light up their position sufficiently long for our rifles to pour in a few murderous volleys. Forewarned is indeed fore-armed. The only thing we want now is an enemy, and although we have been distinctly told that we are not on field service, and that the Afridis have completely deserted the neighbouring hills, yet everyone is as keen and on the alert as on the day of capture of Ali Masjid, and faint rumours of intended attacks still cause a slight quickening of the pulse. What our earnest hope is that, if the intended advance of a division or two from Peshawar and Kohat becomes a fait accompli, all, or at any rate most, of our column will be absorbed in one of the brigades, and a triumphant march through Tirah, and other new and interesting country, may compensate us for our forced inactivity of the last fortnight. Half the company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Scott, R. E., move to-day to Adozai, where, as at Shabkadar too, we hear an attack is likely.

The 9th Bengal Lancers have received orders to mobilise.

The health of the troops is very good on the whole, though there have been some cases of fever and dysentery. It's still very hot in the day time, the last few days more so than usual, and at night it is very oppressive, with scarce a zephyr to stir the leaden air.

In the event of our remaining here we shall count the days to the 15th instant, when the tribes are again popularly supposed to be going to re-assemble for the purpose of a concentrated attack along the border of the Kajural plain. Let us hope that if they do assemble, their onset will be a little more vigorous than their last fizzle in the direction of Jamrud.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

DELAYS DANGEROUS.

At last the murder is out, writes the *English man*. The delay in sending the expedition against the Afridis is owing to the permission of the Secretary of State not yet having been received. Orders have, it is said, been given for an advance from Peshawar and also from Kohat as soon as that permission arrives.

There can be no doubt that this dilatories has not only lost us the Khyber, but has

CONVERTED A LITTLE INTO A BIG FRONTIER WAR.

With reference to the fall of the Khyber, one of the leading authorities on frontier matters writes to us:—"Our faces are blackened before Asia and Europe, and for the first time in the history of England in one day we have been really disgraced in the eyes of the natives." Treachery and cowardice are hard words, but it is a question whether onlookers have not the right to apply them to our desertion of the Khyber Rifles in the moment of peril, and our withdrawal of Captain Barton, their Commander, from Lundi Kotal. That we had a fortnight to act from the rising of the Afridis and did nothing to save the Khyber is one of the most extraordinary results of our amazing system of administration. Apparently Lord Elgin will not move a hand until he gets permission from Whitehall. One effect of the closing of the Kyber Pass has been the practical

DISLOCATION OF ALL TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

The trade that filters down via Chaman from the Kandahar side has been slowly dying a natural death, owing to the restrictions put on it by the Amir, and at the present moment it scarcely amounts to Rs. 40,000 a year. On the other hand, the bi-weekly kafilas that used to leave Jellalabad for Jamrud carried immense quantities of dried fruits, sheep-skins, food grain, etc. The imports into Afghanistan have been recently less than one-fourth of the exports; so the real sufferers from a pecuniary point of view will be the Afghan merchants. Of course from another point of view the loss which the British Government has suffered in prestige is incalculable. It is not to be expected that the frontier tribes knew or understood the conditions under which the Pass was held. They know now that Fort Ali Muajid, one of the strongest natural forts in the world—which was held by a regiment wearing an English uniform and paid with English gold—fell into the hands of an enemy, half a month ago, and that the 6,000 troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry, stationed at Fort Jamrud, only 15 miles away, have made no attempt to retake it.

DATTA KHEL, Sept. 4.

Camp Sheranni.—Major Raikes, Rifles Brigade, died here to-day from enteric fever.

In consequence of information received that a party of Waziris had come over to visit the Tochi line, six parties went out yesterday from the posts on the line to search the various roads leading southwards towards the Khaisora of Valley, which lies parallel to and to the south the Tochi. No signs were seen of the enemy during the day. One party under Major R. M. Maxwell, 6th Bengal Infantry, was belated in returning to Miran Shah and was fired at in the dark by parties from both sides of the river near the village of Argun. One sepoy, 6th Bengal Infantry, was wounded and died to-day. Captain G. B. Urwin, 1st Punjab Cavalry, was also fired on near the same place yesterday afternoon. The mullis of the village implicated have been brought in to Miran Shah, the village having been surrounded early this morning and searched.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

The Mohmand expedition is likely to be a very short one, as the tribesmen will have two forces moving upon them from opposite directions. Major-General Sir Bindon Blood with two brigades of the Malakand Field Force under Brigadier-General Jeffreys and Brigadier-General Wodehouse, will act from the east, while Major-General Elles with Brigadier-General Westmacott and Colonel Macgregor's brigades will move direct into the Mohmand country from the Shabkadr side. There will be divisional troops of all arms with each of the columns. The composition of Major-General Elles' force has been already given; the British regiments with Major-General Sir Bindon Blood will be the 2nd Queen's and the Royal West Kent Regiment.

Yet another story of the Hadda Mullah's intentions reaches us. The last we heard of him was that he had proceeded to the Mittal Valley in the Mohmand country to try and settle some dispute in which the local clans had become involved with the Khan of Nawagai, who steadfastly refuses to budge from his position as a Chief under the protection of the British Government. The mullah is now said to have formed the idea of attacking Jamrud instead of Shabkadr. How he is to manage this unless he deserts the Mohmand and goes over to the Afridis is not clear. He may, perhaps, think it advisable to move before our troops took him up in the Bohai Valley, where he has his headquarters at the village of Jarobi. He can flee with safety to the Khyber, where small detachments of Afridis still linger. News of that tribe gathering again continues to reach Peshawar, but no lashkar has yet appeared near Jamrud or Bara. The tribesmen are evidently puzzled at no move being made to occupy the Khyber, but that line of advance is useless for military purposes as Tirah cannot advantageously be attacked from Ali Masjid via the Bazar Valley as the Alachi route is a very difficult one.

The most recent change in the caste composition of the Bombay Army is the substitution of Rajputans and Central India Mahomedans for Bombay Mahomedans in a linked group of three regiments, viz., the 1st Bo. Grenadiers and the 8th and 9th Bo. I., hitherto composed of four Mahratta, two Punjabi Mahomedan and two Bombay Mahomedan companies. The composition of the five Baluchi regiments was some time ago definitely laid down, and thus, according to the latest arrangements, the 20 battalions of the Bombay Army are to be made up of 62 Punjabi, 68 Central India, 70 Bombay and 8 mixed Mahomedan companies, hardly any of the men of these last belonging to the Western Presidency proper. The Punjab, or rather North-Western, element is found in 15 of the regiments exclusively of the five so-called Baluchi battalions; the Central India element in 13, and exclusively in three, viz., the 19th, 20th and 22nd Bo. I.; and the Bombay element in 12, and exclusively in six, viz., the 3rd, 5th, 10th, 14th, 16th and 17th regiments. Thus it will be seen that in 14 out of the 26 battalions Bombay men are altogether absent. The stiffening from Northern India is liberal and consists of 27 Punjabi Mahomedan, 27 Frontier clan and 8 Baluchi companies. From Central India are drawn 26 Jat, 12 Hindustani Mahomedan, 12 Rajput, 12 Gujar and 6 Mir companies; while the Presidency supplies 58 Mahratta and 12 Bombay Mahomedan companies—the eight abovementioned mixed companies of Northern and Central Indian Mahomedans completing the total.

Now that the complete plan of campaign on the Frontier has been published writes the "Civil and Military Gazette" it is indeed thorough, and we congratulate the Government upon its evident determination to redeem its loss of reputation over the matter of the Khyber Pass. A simultaneous advance against the Mohmand and Tirah is indeed a large order, as the three tribes involved can between them put in the field a force of over 70,000 fighting men. In the face of this determination the smaller fry, such as the Buneerwals, may well wait for another opportunity. All the districts in the Punjab are being indented on for transport animals, carts etc., oats are already going up above famine prices, and preparations are evidently being made on an enormous scale. It may well be the twelve months that we allowed yesterday before eye sything has completely quieted down again, and we already gasp in anticipation of the bill that that expensive luxury, our forward policy, threatens to present us with. Nevertheless, whatever may be the origin of the present disturbances, and setting aside the question whether they might not have been smothered sooner, there is at the present moment a very evident necessity for the strong measures that have been adopted, and we rejoice to see the Government waking up to the situation.

Rumour has for some time been busy with the name of Sir William Lockhart, and it is now definitely stated that he is on his way one to India. The reasons that we have previously given against his taking up his office of Commander-in-Chief in India could not of course be weighed in the balance against the chance of a lifetime like the command of the Tirah campaign, and it cannot be doubted that it is to take up that command that he is now on his way out.

THE AFRIDI PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"We must lift the Afridi Purdah at any cost." That is what my military friends tell me, and it is well that someone should unreservedly speak out at this time when our Government appear to have gone mad, and ask why. The sole reason why it is necessary to spill rivers of blood and waste crores of rupees appears to be because the Afridis have chosen to put an end to an arrangement we made with them, and have burnt their own forts in their own country, the Khyber Pass. They have not invaded British territory nor have they killed a single British soldier on our soil, but they have chosen to exercise the right of destroying their own property on their own soil without first exchanging with us the usual pour parlers, and having done this they have peaceably marched back to their own homes, a few shells having been fired by us at them when burning one of their own forts.

For this supposed crime we are going to be so foolish and wicked as to march some 30,000 men into the heart of the Afridi country and destroy as many lives and as much property as we can, both belonging to those guilty and to those not guilty; in fact even to those who have remained loyal to us.

It is said that the whole or a large portion of the Khyber Rifles, who are paid out of the money we give to the Afridis for keeping open the Khyber, have remained loyal and many of them have actually marched into our own lines. We know also that a large portion of our native Army are Afridis. It will be impossible for our troops to distinguish the property of these loyal men and their relatives from those who have been guilty of burning the Khyber Forts, and so the property of the guilty and innocent will be alike destroyed. Is this justice?

The Afridis are a lot of uneducated fanatical mountaineers, carried away by the foolish preaching of fighting tribes some mad Mullahs. It seems to me there is a mad Mullah at Simla too. Does our Government suppose that a punitive force will drive this fanaticism out of them or make them love us in future. An educated nation could realise how unjust such punishment is and we may feel sure that these poor ignorant Afridis will never see anything but the grossest injustice in being punished for defending the independence which has been theirs for ages.

At a time when this poor country is bleeding from famine and plague, our Government with its empty coffers rushes into a ruinous and unjust war. The country in which the plague still exists, ready to break out again and spread all over India, is depleted of its doctors and preventive measures against the spreading of plague have to be relaxed and curtailed. It is true that the Afridis have little chance of success, but we must not forget that we have suffered disasters in such wars, and, at any rate, we know that the lives of many valuable officers and soldiers must be lost.

Again the jingo voice has prevailed with our Government. There will be more medals and more distinctions to be given away, and reams of despatches will be published in which will be mentioned the names of many gallant officers. Again the Viceroy and his Council shut in at Simla, and surrounded by the Military element, have incurred as enormous military expenditure. The voice of the taxpayer and the non-official is never heard there. This increase of military expenditure has been our curse. The old stock arguments will be used over again as when Lord Auckland and Lord Lytton sent armies on insane errands into Afghanistan. Government Paper is down below 96, Money is scarcely procurable to carry on the trade of the country, and this ruinous time has been selected for entering upon a purposeless and wasteful war.

I hope influential men will organise a public meeting when we can join in a protest to the Secretary of State. It is not too late yet, as I see the General to take command has only just left Brindisi. I have spent the best years of my life in this country, and it makes my heart bleed to see poor old India subjected to the trial of plague famine, and unjust and expensive wars, all in one year. Let us not remain silent any longer.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 6. AN ENGLISHMAN.

RECENT EVENTS IN BALUCHISTAN.

There has been considerable confusion and exaggeration regarding certain recent events in Baluchistan and the state of affairs in that quarter, but we are now able to give reliable account of the occurrences and general position. On the 6th August a man named Jafir Khan Sarpara, cousin of the Sarpara Sardar, with whom he is at feud, ran amuck with eight or ten companions in Mastung, looted some travellers in tongas and killed two tonga drivers. There was reason to believe this was not an ordinary case of dacoity; several Sardars had sold rifles to Jafir, and Mehrulla Khan Raisani, uncle of the Sarawan Chief, had recently bought all Jafir Khan's land and given him a rifle in part payment. On August 7th all the Sardars, except the young Sarawan Sardar, were sent to Mastung to capture Jafir and his gang, which they asserted they could easily do. The Sardars did nothing, and Jafir escaped to Shorawak. The Sardars were told to come back to Quetta to arrange further plans for Jaffir's capture, but excused themselves. They were given a week's grace to complete their arrangements and were again summoned to Quetta, but refused to comply. The Political Agent was then directed to proceed to Kalat with an escort and bring in Mrs. Knox. He saw the Sardars en route and told them the Agent to the Governor-General wished them to come back to Quetta with the Political Agent on his return from Kalat. No sooner had the Political Agent left for Kalat than the Sardars deserted their posts and dispersed to their homes, thus leaving the road open to Jafir Khan to return, and a message was sent to Quetta to the young Sarawan Sardar to follow his uncle Mehrulla to Mitzri. The authorities were partly prepared for this move by the previous refusal of the Sardars to obey orders; moreover information had been received that Ghulam Khan had arranged with the other Chiefs to rendezvous at Narmukh—the old stronghold where the Brahuis used to collect when hard pressed by the Khan—and there to defy the authorities till Mehrulla got his own way in certain important land disputes which were under investigation.

The ring leaders in this game were Mehrulla and Sardar Yar Mahomed Khurd. On receipt on August 19th of news of the dispersal of the Chiefs orders were at once issued to stop Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh, the Sarawan Sardar, and his uncle Mehrulla; and Sardar Yar Mahomed Khan was summoned from his home in the Dasht. Ghaus Bakhsh was stopped in the train at Sibi on the evening of August 19th and detained there. Mehrulla Khan had previously reached Mitzri, the Raisani headquarters, but was brought back to Sibi on August 20th by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Diwan Ganpat Rai, who was ordered to ride out at day break with the Bugti and Marri Chiefs and bring him in. Both Chiefs were, brought up to Quetta under detention on August 22nd. Sardar Yar Mahomed, having refused previously to obey the summons sent him, gave in on hearing of Mehrulla's arrest, and was brought in with them. On reaching Quetta Ghaus Bakhsh, who is a well-meaning lad, was at once released by the Agent to the Governor-General; Mehrulla and Yar Mahomed, owing to whose instigation the whole trouble had arisen were told they would be retained as hostages till the other Chiefs arrived. The Shahwani and Mahomed Shahi Chiefs came in at once; the Rind Magassi and Jatak and Dumki Sardars have also joined Mr. Barnes at Quetta.

All the Baluch Chiefs are loyal, and of the Sarawan Brahuis only the Lehri and Bangalozai Sardars have failed to come in. These two in accordance with the original plan joined the rendezvous at Narmukh with a brother of Mehrulla, and fearful probably of the consequences fled to the ziyarat on the Shorawak border and are still there. They have been joined by a few Raisanis and the sons of Yar Mahomed, but their own tribes, owing to the influence of the authorities, have neither joined or supported them, so it is hoped they will soon return. After the arrest of Mehrulla and Yar Mahomed the telegraph wire in the Bolan was cut four or five times, but this has now ceased. On the night of August 29th, Jafir Khan and his gang attacked and looted the Levy Post on the Ghazaband and killed two Hindu bazcars. This could not have occurred had the Sardars not deserted their posts. The gang has been pursued to the Afghan border and will be carefully watched in future. With these exceptions there have been no disturbances of any kind. But for the detention of Mehrulla and Yar Mahomed all the Sarawan Chiefs would probably have accompanied them to Narmukh and there might have been much more trouble.—*Pioneer.*

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE TILAK CASE.

There was some excitement and flutter among the members of the legal profession and the public generally, who were on the High Court premises yesterday forenoon, owing to a rumour started by some busybody that Mr. Garth, a member of the Calcutta Bar, whose application to represent Kelkar at the Sessions trial had been rejected by the Chief Justice, was going to appeal against the order to the Court presided over by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade. There was a large crowd in that court in consequence, and the gallery overlooking the court was taken possession of by a number of young Marathas. Mr. Pugh, Tilak's counsel, was present with Mr. Bhaishanker, as the former was said to have expressed a wish to see his friend, Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice. In a few minutes more, there was a private interview between Mr. Pugh and the Chief Justice in the latter's chambers. Mr. Pugh then returned, and went with Mr. Bhaishanker to the Law Library. Mr. Garth, who was expected to be present in court to make an application in person for permission to defend Kelkar did not, however, appear; and the expectant crowd were so far disappointed. It was said that Mr. Garth was to communicate by letter in the course of the day with the Chief Justice on the subject of his being allowed to appear at the trial; and this report appeared to be correct, for at 3-30 p.m., yesterday, the Chief Justice had a private interview in his Chambers with Mr. Garth, who urged all the arguments he could in support of his application. The result, we learn, was that the Chief Justice declined to alter his previous decision in the matter. We also learn that two junior native members of the Bombay Bar waited upon Mr. Garth at the Byculla Club yesterday and handed to him a letter signed by several junior native barristers, expressing their sympathy with the Calcutta counsel at the unfavourable result of his application to the Chief Justice. Mr. Garth said he was much obliged to the junior members of the Bar, who, although they were strangers to him, had the goodness to express sympathy with him.

THE "MODA-VRITT" CASE TRANSFERRED TO BOMBAY.

APPLICATION OPPOSED BY GOVERNMENT.

The first matter called on yesterday before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, at the High Court, was an application by the Hon. Mr. Chandavarker to have the case against the Editor of the *Moda-vritt* (i.e., Good News) newspaper transferred to the Bombay Sessions Court or to some other court. The case was now under trial before Mr. Watson, Sessions Judge of Satara; and the further hearing was to be taken up to-day, at Satara. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, app

to call upon them to help it with their influence in their respective communities in the present hour of India's unrest. Let the Government consult these individuals, confide its view to them, inform them as to what constitutes sedition in its eyes, and invite their moral co-operation for the purpose of improving and softening the tone of the vernacular newspapers. If this were done, excellent results, we feel certain, must follow and the country would be at once restored to a condition of deep calm. Of course, as we have said, the Government knows its own business best. It may seek to pacify the country by attempting to strike terror among the conductors of the Vernacular Press. It may thus silence vernacular newspapers. That might be. But the Government cannot shut the mouths of the people, and they will talk of these, to them, oppressive proceedings. The country is being rapidly Westernised. Western education is spreading in the country, and the people are saturated with Western ideas. The people are no longer in a condition of pupillage. They have learnt to distinguish between things, and to know what is what.

In the case against the editor and proprietor of the "Moda Vratta," the following translation of an article which appeared in that journal, on the 24th of June, has been handed into Court in addition to those we quoted on Monday :—

OUR FESTIVAL IN THE GRAND (JUBILEE) FESTIVAL.

All are aware of the fact that when the Queen of England assumed the title of Empress of India there prevailed a terrible famine in the Deccan, and that lakhs of persons died for want of food after undergoing violent struggings of life. Unfortunately the Queen has decided to have the Jubilee celebrated at a similar juncture. The famine of 1876-77 prevailed only in the Deccan ; but the present famine equally rages over whole of the country, and in some provinces it has been in existence for the last three years, and at the very time of this grand celebration by the English people a terrible earthquake, the like of which it is not possible to find even in the historical work of Ramayan and (Maha) Bharat, has displayed over a considerable portion of India its terrific form many times more (deadly) than the famine and the plague. Let that pass. Mr. Gordon, a missionary gentleman, has published certain instances in which he saw with his own eyes the dogs consuming the corpses, of persons who died during the famine. If we merely go about in the famine affected provinces we see everywhere persons reduced to mere skeletons and on the point of death. Everywhere are to be seen (persons with) limbs dried up and reduced to mere sticks, ribs bereft of all flesh, eyes sunk deep in the head, and the stomach meeting the back, (persons who are as it were) the statues, either living or on the point of death, of the unsullied policy of the English officers ; corpses are also to be found in plenty. In short, by describing the calamity which has now overtaken our country it is not at all possible to make one imagine its full extent. The testimony of how India is becoming prosperous by the grace of the English people is very well borne out by the fact that where the shadow of the fierce form of the great calamities, like famine, plague, earthquake, &c., falls upon the country, the people must perforce die through mere helplessness, as they have no strength to escape from being swallowed up by it. Let this pass. But is there is nothing more unfortunate than that the Queen should desire to enjoy a festivity by having the Jubilee of her sixty years' reign celebrated, when from one end to the other the country has been overtaken by such, calamities. To say that this well-educated, and good-natured widow Empress is not aware that her children are dying for want of food, that sufficent arrangements for their protection have not been made and will not be made &c., &c., will be offering a great insult to her. What more proof is required to understand the real nature of the horrible agonies than that the very England which uninterruptedly, for the last hundreds of years, has been improverishing us through the help of sheer cruelty by trampling under foot the principles of morality, both general and human, for the purpose of forcing us to learn the lesson of the vow of poverty set to us by it, has now been obliged to raise funds for us, and that the Queen herself has also contributed to it, her mite, namely, £500 ? England cannot understand (the force of) this proof. For, it is not possible to convince an incendiary that when houses are burnt they become useless, and are destroyed, and that they become unfit for the future occupation of the inmates. The only unfailing remedy for this lies in the hands of God. Therefore, it is of no avail to fret and grieve about it. What we think is that the impression imprinted by the Queen on the minds of her subjects who were in the jaw of death by assuming the title of "Empress" when the famine was at its height is nothing when compared to the one imprinted by her on their minds on the present occasion ? By having her desire of celebrating the Jubilee of her long reign satisfied at such an inauspicious time as that of famine and earthquake, she directly gave the lie to the sense conveyed by the articles in the Proclamation of 1858, which is full of clauses that import "In the contentment of our subjects lies the strength of our kingdom's &c., &c.," (and) we think that she did not do well in doing so. What took place during the last famine cannot (now) be remedied, but on this occasion at least the Queen ought to have done whatever lay in her power for the good of her subjects. If she had returned to the Chiefs their States that had been high-handedly confiscated, had granted remissions of land revenue to her subjects at least during the years of famine, had satisfactorily redressed their grievances by granting the privileges sought for by the National Congress, &c., &c., then there would have been some meaning in (the celebration of) this Jubilee. Otherwise there would be no difference whatever between the fact of the Queen having reigned for 60 years and that of our grandmother having diligently looked after the affairs of our family sixty years. If by reason of the Queen having reigned for sixty years a national fertivity is to be observed throughout the country, then we should do the same in the case of our grandmother also. What prodigies did the Queen achieve in reigning for a period of sixty years ? For these things are dependent upon the grace of God. But that she should enjoy the grace of Providence but not make use of the power granted by Him, is, from the people's point of view, only demeaning herself. One of our loyal speakers of Bombay said that the Queen, both as a woman and a widow, was an exemplary character ; but the speaker was not aware that this advice was not needed by Indian women ? From the point of view of English morality it might have been necessary to praise the Queen for her good conduct and for her having led a life of chastity in her widowhood ; but in India there are lakhs of such women. In celebrating the Jubilee of the Queen we should look not to her having lived happily for 75 or 80 years, not to her having completed sixty years of her reign, but not even to her being a woman of good conduct, and to her being a chaste widow, but we should look how far as a Queen and Empress of India, she has discharged her duty of loving her subjects and then celebrate the Jubilee. When our people began to die of starvation it is true that the Queen expressed her desire by telegram, "allow none of my subjects to die of starvation in this famine." But this desire was not an extraordinary one. For we all desired the same thing, we, therefore, also see no reason to celebrate her Jubilee for her having sent telegrams of mere good wishes. We should first see what amount of happiness the people really got at her hands up to this time, and how much may be expected from her hereafter, and then we should take up the celebration of the Jubilee.

Now if any one is of opinion that as loyal subjects we must observe this festival, it is better that we die a day or two earlier ; but if it is said that we should rejoice at the Queen's long reign, the Irish people have, by their conduct, shown that there are also other methods of manifesting loyalty to the Queen. On the occasion of the Jubilee of 1877 they had worn black dress to show that they were in national mourning. And on the occasion of the present Jubilee also they have resolved not to celebrate it in any way. There is no doubt about the loyalty of the Irish people, for Irish officers come to our country, and there are also Irish members in Parliament. We also know what national mourning is, but our custom is not to wear black dress, our custom is not to apply red powder, and not to put on *pagris* on our heads. It is also our custom that we should not spend the days (of mourning) in pleasures. Let that pass. Everyone should observe festivities according to the special circumstances of her society. As for the purposes of the Jubilee we are not going to embrace Christianity, nor will ever be turned into Englishmen, so it is not necessary for us to imitate the (mode of their) celebration in England. Though the Irish people are in every respect equal to the English still if their mode of celebrating the Jubilee differs so much from that of the English people simply by reason of their national dependence, then as we are superiors to the English in point of morality, and as there is no social connection whatsoever between us and them, it is plain that we should keep the festival in a way befitting our present state. The Queen is the Queen of England, but she is our Empress. She protects England in person, while she entrusts the work of our protection to others and often-times to senseless and cruel officers. But even keeping all these things aside, our people should at least remember that our kindred sons, women, and children are dying of starvation, and that the English people have by means of our wealth attained the highest state of prosperity and happiness and then celebrate this Jubilee.

However, if some (of our) people and institutions have lost their senses, and if they think that they should at all events celebrate the Jubilee they should without wasting money in (purchasing) "hundies" and chandeliers in illuminations, in fireworks, in eating and drinking, spend whatever is to be spent for the sake of the Jubilee in rendering assistance to the poor people of this country.

In conclusion, we express our desire that the Queen should now relinquish these earthly and ephemeral pleasures, and apply her mind for the attainment of heaven, and if she really desires the good of the Indian people she should pray to God, the controller of the Universe, to release India from every source of calamity.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	5
B Mandvie, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4a	1	35
C Khumbharwada	1	1	29
D Khetwadi	0	0	9
E Kamathipura and Byculla	2b	1	38
F Parel	0	0	10
G Mahim	0	0	2
Hospitals	1c	4	7
Total...	9	7	135
Total to date.....12,836		10,818	

a One recent arrival from Versowa.
b From Kalyan.
c From Kalyan Plague shed. He was on his way from Byculla to Taleigaum.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	12
Deaths	4

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Monday, there were 107 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp ; 31 persons were admitted and 9 were discharged, leaving 129 under observation. Seventy-five persons were admitted into the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder on the same day.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that there were no attacks of plague there on the 6th instant. The total mortality for the day was seventeen. The number of patients remaining under treatment in hospitals was 67.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports submitted to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, by the medical officers of the several districts, it appears that dysentery has been prevalent in Upper Colaba. Most of the cases, however, are reported to have been of a mild type. One case of plague was discovered in a house at Musjid Siding Road, and the patient was removed to the Wari Bunder Hospital. One fatal case of suspicious fever was reported from Clive Road. Two cases of suspicious fever were also reported from Madanpoora. The patients were removed to the hospitals.

IGATPURI.

The inhabitants of this little hill station are at present in great straits for their daily supplies. Owing to the increasing plague which, writes a correspondent, carries about twelve victims daily, the shops are closed, and vendors with their belongings have made for safer climes. The native population in general has deserted the town, which, with almost every house closed and the busy hum of life hushed, wears rather a dismal aspect. The heavy mortality, with such a large reduction in the population, points to the virulent type of plague the officials are so bravely fighting. The Collector, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Marston, the Vice-President of the Municipality ; Dr. Anderson, Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Kapadia Dr. Pires, and Mr. Kaper, Assistant Loco. Superintendent, are continually going about, without the slightest regard for the heavy and continuous rain we are having, doing all in their power to combat the dreadful enemy in our midst. Indeed, if it had not been for our indefatigable Engineer and Vice-President, Mr. Marston, what the condition of the town would have been crc this is not hard to conjecture. All his spare moments are cheerfully given up to this work of humanity, and not a little of his purse, we have reason to know, has in a like manner been bestowed where needed. The panic a few days ago, owing to several deaths, caused a stampede of the relatives and friends of some poor sufferers, and a difficulty arose about getting men to dispose of the dead, who lay for some hours in their houses, death having taken them before the Plague Committee found out the sufferers for removal to the hospital. Mr. Herbert, our very popular foreman, obtained some volunteers from his works and had the necessary arrangements made where caste prejudice did not interfere. The railway company have most liberally granted free passes to the families of their employes who wished to leave the station. This privilege was availed of generally by the native staff, the European servants in not a single instance taking advantage of it. The plague has so far confined its depredations to the Native and Goanese population, our dhobies being hard hit amongst them. In two instances, servants working in the houses of Europeans have been attacked, and these cases were traced to clothes being brought from a dhobie's house where plague existed. The railway lines, in which the police and railway subordinate staff were accommodated, had a few cases. They were promptly removed, sufferers isolated, and arrangements made for other quarters for the men to live in. Arrangements have also been made by the railway company to open a grain shop for their subordinate staff, they having no means of getting their requirements, the Bunniah shop-keepers and grain-dealers having gone on a visit to their gaums.

The weather continues very wet, which does not improve matters for the poor.

It is hoped Mr. Marston's appeal, made a few days ago, will be liberally responded to by some of your large and generous-hearted citizens, who are ever known to help those in distress.

LOWER DAMAUN.

During the last three days in all three deaths from ordinary causes have been recorded—a Parsi, a Mahomedan, and a Bhangi. As Mahomedans are not permitted to cross the river, the butcher caste of Lower Damaun organised a strike from the 30th ultimo and refused to slaughter goats for the use of the citizens, who were obliged to obtain meat from Upper Damaun. The butchers, thereupon, tried to induce the butchers of Upper Damaun to join them in the strike, but failing to obtain their co-operation, came to their senses, and opened their meat-shops this morning.—Mr. Menesse, the chief of the police, is strictly carrying out the order not to allow any person from the British territory to enter Damaun. The numerous friends and relatives of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomji, residing out of Damaun, were accordingly prevented from paying condolence visits to Mr. Nanabhoy's family. A near relative, who is a merchant and landholder of this place, came from a few miles distance, where he happened to be, to attend the funeral, but as soon as the chief came to know about it, the relative was taken to the police station, where his clothes were removed, he was thoroughly fumigated, and new clothes put on, and after a detention of nearly 24 hours was permitted to go to the funeral. On Sunday five Machis, who came here from Billimora, were sent under police escort to Marwar, to undergo quarantine.

THE MOPLAH AFFAIR.

PARTICULARS of the Moplah outbreak at Manjeri show that the attempt to break out of jail was made at half-past 5 p.m. on the 31st August, when there were only five constables and one warder in charge. The prisoners were trying to break in the jail door, when the warder went over to Mr. Wood, Executive Engineer, who was at Manjeri at the time and reported the matter to him. Mr. Wood armed with a stick, and accompanied by his butler, proceeded to the jail. The prisoners who had by that time already driven off the police guard and taken possession of the rifles and ammunition shot at Mr. Wood, who escaped injury by his butler pulling him aside. Leaving the jail the fugitives went to a blacksmith and compelled him to sharpen two war knives. They next went to the Pandalur side to the house of a Nair whom they wanted to kill. He was not at home. They cooked food there, had a meal and left for another house which they looted. They then took refuge in the Pandalur hills, four miles from Manjeri.

There is no truth in the report that a raid had been made by Moplahs on the Manjeri sub-jail for the release of the prisoners who escaped, thirteen in number, most of whom it appears had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and had been brought to Manjeri pending the trial of a dacoity case. They merely took advantage of the paucity of the police guard, and they attempted by force to induce other prisoners to join them.

THE average duration of a contested suit in the Allahabad High Court varies from 4 to 19 months. The former is the time taken by a miscellaneous judicial case, and the latter by a Letters Patent appeal. An original suit can be disposed of in just under nine months. Such are the law's delays at the meeting of the big rivers. These figures are taken from the "Civil Statements of the North-Western Provinces for 1896." That year witnessed a considerable decrease in litigation as compared with 1895, appeals of subordinate courts, for example, falling from 14,064 to 13,414, whereas in 1894 they stood at 16,017. This, apparently, is an outcome of the bad seasons.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda, German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by, its cooling and purifying effects.
E. GALLAIS & CO., 90, Piccadilly, London, W.

NEWS OF THE DAY

AN interesting preliminary report on the great earthquake, by Mr. R. D. Oldham, is published. Mr. Oldham thinks that in some respects the disaster surpassed that of Lisbon.

THE proposal to adopt the Bombay-Madras route for the transmission of the mails to Rangoon has been referred to the postal authorities for report.

THE Bengal Government has under consideration the question of the revision of the rules regarding the prevention of the spread of plague infection by ships departing from and arriving at Calcutta.

THE expenditure of the Indian Postal Department incurred during the last official year exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rs. 1,60,000 in round figures, while the receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,40,000, thus resulting in a net profit of Rs. 80,000 over the budget provision.

THE plague scare has cost the Lahore Municipality Rs. 5,000. This was spent in preparing for the plague, which fortunately did not reach them The general cleaning up in the City and Civil Station ; which cost a portion of this money, was much needed, and the money has, therefore, been well spent.

THE famine relief works, which were forced upon the Municipality of Lahore, cost Rs. 16,500 ; a lot of this money was needlessly spent on filling up the ground near Charing Cross which is Nazul property. The filling up of the ground has only partially been done, and has in no way improved the locality. The money might well have been spent elsewhere to better advantage.

THE numbers in receipt of famine relief show a decrease of nearly 170,000 over last week. Madras, Bengal and the North-West Provinces show 61,000, 56,000 and 30,000 decreases respectively Bombay 26,000 increase. Rain in Madras has greatly improved matters in that Province.

IT is rare to find in a blue book a plain confession of a wobbling policy. In the report on the Excise Administration of the North-Western Provinces we read :—"Excise administration in the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, as probably elsewhere, has been marked by sudden changes in system, some of which are now admitted to have been rash and ill-considered, and which have led to the sacrifice of revenue, without in many cases securing the object which Government had in view."

MUCH interest centred on Saturday in the closing scene of the trial of the Norwegian sailor Thorgusson for causing the death of another sailor named Villiers at Calcutta. Mr. Justice Hill in summing up expressed the opinion that the charge of murder had not been sustained. The jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and added that the accused received very grave provocation. The foreman stated that the prisoner intended to murder the deceased under circumstances of grave and sudden provocation. His lordship agreed with the jury and sentenced the prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN amusing incident has just happened, but one no doubt that has happened before. We hear of wrong men receiving medals, and then after some delay having to give them up again, but in this case two medals for Chitral have been given to a certain distinguished Ordnance Officer at Tochi. This distinguished officer has done good service, but hardly, we fancy, enough to warrant two medals for the same campaign. It would be interesting to find out who is responsible for this little mistake. We have no doubt many non-medalists would willingly lay claim to medal No. 2, or it might be given to some unhappy wretch whose medal has not yet arrived.

MANY writers have attempted to convey an idea of the nauseous compound which does duty in Tibet for the cup which cheers without inebriating. The prize description of Tibetan brick tea, is, however, to be found in the latest copy of the report of Mr. H. Elgar Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, Yatung, which has reached India. "Tea flavour" says Mr. Hobson, "it has none, and on careful, boiling and examination a brick is proved to consist of mouldy leaves, many of them four inches long and longer ; twigs and sticks two, three and four inches in length, and some of them as thick as a slate pencil ; sundry hand lumps of decayed leaves which barely separate when boiled ; and in addition, sweepings, dust, and various dirt." As Mr. Hobson points out, these ingredients may fit in well enough with the Tibetan system of preparation, which is to "positively boil tea leaves —in fact, to make soup of them—and to add salt and butter, or mutton fat or cheese, just as the decoction reaches boiling point. Thus is it rendered palatable, grateful and comforting to the native. So far as the fourth quality brick tea is concerned, it may be safely asserted that to European tastes equally pleasant tea could be made from a spadeful of good leaf mould, dug from under an old oak, and, if prepared in their own peculiar style, it is doubtful if the Tibetan peasantry would notice any difference in the brew." This seems rather hard on the poor old oak.

"A TYPICAL HIGHLANDER" is the designation which a Scotch correspondent in the *World* applies to Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, and it is not misapplied. Although eighty years of age, Sir Robert walked the other day fourteen miles over the moor of Rannoch to do some business on some of his property there, and walked back again as little fatigued as if he had just been having a turn in his own avenue. He has since started for the shootings like the good sportsman he is. No fine beds, or champagne luncheons for him. He sleeps on a small hill-tent on the moor. His practice is to return late on Saturday evenings to his home at Aberfeldy, and at daybreak on the Monday mornings he is off again over the moor. He moves his tent daily, and is, practically speaking, not to be found for a week. Doctors may warn him of the strain he is putting on his strength, but he just smiles at them and lights his pipe. Sir Robert the correspondent goes on to say, was Colonel of one of the Highland Volunteer regiments in Perthshire, and was induced to retire only last year. He did so reluctantly. A few years ago he was called upon by the War Office to retire owing to age. He sent a characteristic reply. He invited the War Office to send the best marching officer in the army, and he would walk him to the top of Schiehallion and back, and if the army "ped" beat him he would retire. Schiehallion is a mountain between Aberfeldy and Loch Rannoch 3547ft. above sea level. Needless to say, the offer was not accepted by the War Office. Sir Robert Menzies rowed in the University Boat Race somewhere about the time of the Queen's Accession.

PROFESSOR KONIG, of Gottingen, in an article on this subject in the *Centralblatt fur Chirurgie*, says that at one time, while he was practising medicine in Hanau, he suddenly discovered that his bedroom was thickly inhabited by bugs. A friend assured him that he could easily get rid of the pests, and proceeded to fumigate the apartment with corrosive sublimate. The success of this measure was most gratifying, and when the room was opened the dead bodies of various kinds of insects were seen strewn about the floor. This incident led the writer to hope that the same means would be effectual in destroying the infectious elements of contagious diseases, and a trial in private houses after scarlet fever or measles, and in hospitals after erysipelas or pyæmia, gave most satisfactory results. Since adopting this method he has never seen a second case of a contagious disease which could be attributed to infection remaining in the room in which the patient had been confined. The mode of procedure is very simple. From 1½ oz. to 2 oz. of corrosive sublimate are put on a plate over a chafing-dish, and then the windows and doors of the room are closed. At the expiration of three or four hours the windows are opened, and the apartment is thoroughly aired. The person entering the room should take the precaution to hold a sponge or a cloth over the mouth and nose in order not to inhale the vapour. The following day the windows are again closed, and some sulphur is burned in order to neutralise any of the mercurial fumes which may linger about the furniture and other articles. The room is to be again aired and cleaned, and will then be ready for occupancy.

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering that no books are prescribed for the second languages of the Bombay Matric, I think it desirable to call attention to the uneven character of the papers as regards both their quality and their quantity ; and I beg to suggest through your esteemed columns that the Syndicate should give some definite instruction as to the proportioning of marks and the quantity of work required in the several branches of each language, viz., Accidence, Syntax, Translation, and Re-Translation.

I have analyed six of the papers set in one year, and I give the results showing the number of words to be written by a candidate in each language so as to obtain one mark, and the total number of words in each paper. I have avoided fractions as round numbers will be sufficient for the purpose I have in view.

Language	A	S	T	R. T.	Total Words
Frh	3	6	14	10	870
La	3	3	3	5	330
Gr	5	5	5	3	480
Pu	4	3	10	5	640
Ar	6	2	8	3	320
Port	3	3	14	11	750

Why the papers should vary in length so considerably is to me a mystery, seeing that the time allowed for each paper is the same.

I do not think that anyone will deny that Re-translation is the most difficult of all written linguistic exercises, and it should therefore carry the maximum of marks for the minimum of actual time and labour. Next in order of difficulty comes Translation, and seeing that candidates are translating into English, practically a foreign language to many of them, it is hardly less difficult than Re-translation. Syntax should in my opinion carry more marks, in proportion for labour done, than accidence. Now, a glance at the above table will show that, with the exception of Greek and Arabic, the examiners have rewarded the candidates the wrong way about —the easier the question and the smaller the actual work, the more the marks. Particularly is this the case in the French and Portugese papers. I think, sir, that every teacher will agree with me that the several papers are very uneven, and that the marking is based not upon scientific principles.

I would suggest (*a*) that each paper should be divided into three sections 1. Accidence and Syntax. 2. Translation 3. Re-Translation ; (*b*) that sections 2 and 3 should each contain two short pieces, candidates being required to take one only in each section ; (*c*) the most important of all, that candidates should satisfy the examiners in each section.

I suppose I shall be looked upon as insane if I venture to hint that the plan of informing candidates what marks each question carries is a bad one.

As French has only two genders I should like to point out to that it is almost encouraging deceit to ask candidates to give the gender of a few nouns, as it is almost impossible to answer such questions even by guess work without obtaining a goodly percentage of marks. In fact, it may or may not be a surprise to the Syndicate to say that all questions requiring short answers are a temptation to candidates to transcribe them on slips of paper and to pass them on to friends in the examination room ; and further when examiners are fond of dwelling upon outlandish exceptions, that some candidates carefully prepare a list of exceptions on sheets of paper as near like the examination paper as possible, cram them up, in many cases take them into the examination room, and what is more, I am afraid, they use them there. I would not go so far as to say that such sheets are sent up in a mutilated condition amongst other answers ; but, so long as the loose-sheet system is in vogue in the Bombay University so long will there be the temptation, and if candidates avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered the fault lies as much with the system as with the candidates.—Yours, &c.,

M. C.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. STEWART, R. E., will revert to the Imperial Establishment next month.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance to Captain D. B. Thomson, 28th Bombay Infantry, of his temporary injury pension of £75 a year for another year.

THE conditional grant of a loan of Rs. 16,400, has been sanctioned to the Officer Commanding Madras Volunteer Guards, for the purpose of constructing a Drill Hall for the Corps.

A SPECIAL additional pension of Rs. 30 a month has been sanctioned for Subadar Major Zaman Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 20th Bengal Infantry, in consideration of his very distinguished services.

IT is notified that in lieu of the expression "sub. pro tem.," hitherto employed, the words "pro tem." will, in future, be used to describe appointments made in Native Regiments in place of officers seconded for extra-regimental employment.

THE undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers, who have been trained in submarine mining, have been placed under orders for India to succeed to vacancies on the Indian Establishment :—Lieutenant H. G. Le Mesurier, vice Lieutenant B. M. Tod-Mercer, reverted ; Lieutenant F. A. Iles vice Lieutenant C. de W. Crookshank, reverted.

IT has been decided that when officers of the Army Medical Staff fall into additional medical charge of reservists of the Native Army equal in strength to a wing of a native infantry regiment, they may be granted for such charge an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 519, Army Regulations, India, Volume I. Part I. in connection with the grant of allowances to such officers for the additional charge of native troops.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th August 1897 :—

Amended application—See No. 121 of 1897.

Robert McNair Wilson Swan, mining engineer, of 15, Walmer crescent Glasgow, for means for preventing evaporation of water in reservoirs or the like.

Philip John Winch, chemist, of 19 Hindley street, and John Terbet Snell, bicycle manufacturer, of 150 Rundle street, both of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved method and composition for making pneumatic tyres puncture-proof.

Thomas Rushton, engineer, of 16 Sudder street, Calcutta, for an improved punkah-pulling machine.

Amended application—See No. 165 of 1897.

Daniel Kemp West, engineer, of Guntur, in the Madras presidency, for connecting the ends of balinghoops.

George Crawford Elliott, and Walter Platt Hatch, manufacturers, of 233 Broadway, New York, for improvements in type-writing machines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Francis Charles Dixon, civil engineer (care of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta), for a pendulum motor which is designed for the more efficient and economical supplying of power to contrivances with an oscillatory or rotary motion. (Specifition filed 2 December 1896.)

Frederick Henry Haviland, solicitor, of St. Peter's Chambers, Arthur Holloway, science master, of "Hagley," Drummond road, Bescombe, John Bruce Collier, electrical engineer, of Delphi Chambers, and William Henry Marsh, engineer, of Upper Terrace road, all of Bournemouth, in the county of Hants, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, the production of calcium carbide. (Specification filed 23 August 1897.)

Dairy Supply Company, Lt., dairy engineers, of Museum street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk, cream, and other alimentary liquids. (Specification filed 23 August 1897.)

Dairy Supply Company Ld., dairy engineers, of Museum street, in the country of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk and other liquids. (Specification filed 23 August 1897.)

Emil Claviez, general director, of Leipzig, in the kingdom of Saxony, for an improved double acting jacquard-machine. (Specification filed 23 August 1897.)

Albert Joisten, printer, of 31 Agrippastrasse, and Josef May, agent, of 6a Andreashlotster, both in Cologne, Germany, for improvements in platen printing (Specification filed 24 August 1897.)

William Augustus Bailey, a lieutenant in the 36th Sikhs Native Infantry regiment, and at present cantonment magistrate at Cawnpore, for improvements in porbable latrines. (Specification filed 24 August 1897.)

William Henry Dacre Tyler, gentleman, of 14 Kirkstall road, Streatham hill, Thomas Hann, mechanical engineer, and William Bromley, commercial traveller, both of 18 Upper Kennington lane, all in the county of Surrey, for improvements in or connected with velocipedes and other vehicles. (Specification filed 17 August 1897.)

The undermentioned design has been registered.

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it :—

Wassily Kusnezov's invention for improvements in gas-purifiers. (From 23 August 1897 to 23 August 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privileges of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Stefan von Kwassay's invention for an improved wind and water wheel. (Specification filed 27 May 1893.)

Julius Moeller's invention for an apparatus for the manufacture of oil gas. (Specification filed 27 May 1893.)

John Fisher's invention for improvements in apparatus for supporting and guiding the wires used for actuating signals upon railways and other purposes of the like kind, and for keeping such wires constantly stretched. (Specification filed 23 May 1893.)

James John Bell's invention for a new method of manufacturing daris, purdahs, dadoes, and the like. (Specification filed 22 May 1893.)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PLAGUE AND THE PARSEE SANITARIUM AT LANOWLEE.

THE "Rast Goftar" is extremely sorry to learn that Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, who is the principal plague authority in that district, has forcibly taken possession of the Parsee sanitarium at Lanowlee for a plague hospital. It is true, says our contemporary, that "the Trustees' permission was, in the first instance, obtained to use the Sanitarium as residential quarters for the medical men, nurses, and others on plague duty at Lanowli, but the actual quartering of plague patients in place of the doctors and nurses is as unauthorised as it is objectionable a measure on sanitary grounds. The institution is mainly intended for the invalid and convalescent patients of the Parsi community, in whose place more than a dozen plague patients are reported to have been given forcible possession of the sanitarium, against the will and without the permission of the trustees. Mr. Lamb has given a written assurance to the trustees that the whole place will be thoroughly disinfected in the end when the plague patients are removed therefrom, but such an assurance does not alter the aspect of the main principle involved in the question, viz : the forcible occupation of a private, charitable institution for patients suffering from an epidemic disease of frightful virulence, and for the forcible introduction of poisonous disease germs in the healthy and pure atmosphere of a health resort especially intended for giving health to the deserving poor of a community like that of the Parsees. If the Trustees' grievance is not promptly redressed, we are afraid their only resource is to move the courts of law against the scandalous enormity inflicted on them."

MR. HENRY CONDER.

The "Native Opinion" belauds Mr. Henry Conder, the retired General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, in these terms : "In its retired Traffic Manager the G. I. R. Company loses an efficient, painstaking, and strong officer, and his subordinates a most superior. As the head of the department, all the credit of the line's efficient working is due to him, though, owing to completion and the opening of fresh lines, the traffic on this line has considerably deteriorated, and as a consequence the earnings have also proportionately lessened. His immediate subordinates, particularly the European staff, seem to have had full confidence in his resourcefulness, and under an emergency he is said never to have shirked responsibility. His knowledge of administrative detail gave him first place in the deliberations of railway administration, and his opinion in this connection secured the hearing of all.

THE GUNPATI MELAS.

The "Independent" is "glad to note that the "Gunpati melas" in Poona have th s year lost much of their previous "eclat" and artificial show. The reason is not far to seek. Poona is encircled in a deep gloom at the present time, and some of the chief hands who managed these "Melas" have been, as we all know, already removed for one cause or another from the city. We have no love for these "Melas" and processions however innocent they might look on the surface. And our only reason to object to them is this that they simply lead to strengthen orthodoxy, darkness and ignorance in one form or another."

THE LATE MR. VAMAN ABAJEE MODAK.

The "Indian Spectator," referring to the sterling good qualities of the late Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, discourses : In the late Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, the Presidency has lost a thorough gentleman in the true sense of the word and a quiet and unostentatious worker of no mean order. Every one who came in contact with him hardly failed to be deeply impressed with his urbanity, sincerity and single-hearted devotion to truth and righteousness. Even in the limited scope of service in the Educational Department, he served his countrymen's political aspirations thrice by nerving their minds well in their discipline, and secondly, by showing that Natives could be model principles even of such schools in the great centres as Government wish to keep as models. His services to the cause of social reform and religious revival were greater still. He was one of the few who practise what they preach and cheerfully brave all the penalties of ostracism, society inflicts upon practical reformers. We are of late fast losing great men of the older race, and the thought is not consoling that the younger generations do not seem to be able to fill in the gaps thus caused."

DR. BARRY AND THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

The "Gujarati" thinks that Dr. J. P. Barry's report on the sanitary condition of Poona is more indicative of a desire to belaud his own work and hold the Poona Municipality up to public ridicule than to point out real defects : "We have no wish whatsoever to defend the back-slidings of the Poona Municipality. The habitual out-break of cholera and the havoc recently committed by plague in that city show that its sanitary condition is not what it should be. That there is ample room for improvement admits of no doubt. But the whole tone and spirit of Dr. Barry's comments is any thing but praiseworthy. The Bombay Municipality came in for a good deal of abuse six months ago. But its executive officers found supporters in the columns of the local press. The please that the Poona Municipality has put forward, and some of them, we think, are, indeed, unanswerable and quite convincing, were also advanced in defence of the Bombay Municipality."

PENANCE BY A CONGRESSWALLA.

The "Rast Goftar" thinks that if what a Surat journal states is correct, yet another Congress leader is found to be in a sad plight. The paper remarks : "The gentleman referred is no other than Mr. Hurdevram, a son of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who has just returned to Bombay having been called to the Bar in England. As Mr. Hurdevram had crossed the "black waters," and as he had long associated himself with the "Mlechhas" or infidels in England, it became incumbent upon him, according ; to the rules of the caste to undergo the usual penance, which abounds in certain abominations which need not be described, and which entails the shaving off of the beard and moustache as a visible symbol of such penance. It appears from the paper in question that it was a spontaneous offer on the part of Mr. Hurdevram to undergo the penance, and, reply to a question asked by one of his caste-fellows as to how he took his meals since his return, he said that he took them by himself without associating with any other member of his family. At a meeting of the caste held to consider the matter, though it was contended by some that the consorial operation was not absolutely necessary, Mr. Hurdevram himself cut the gordian knot by volunteering to have his moustache shaved, stating that the "shastras" prescribed it as a sine qua non of the penance. Mr. Hurdevram was then made by the caste to sign the pledge, which he carried out some time last week, the usual ceremony being accentuated by the distribution of alms among the Brahmins."

THE POLICY OF TRANSFRONTIER AGGRESSION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" denounces the Government policy of transfrontier aggression, and for a reversal of it desires that the strong voice and the common sense of England should be brought to bear upon the question. Says our contemporary :—"The situation on the frontier could not be more disagreeable than it is at present. For years together we, in our humble way, have been warning the Government against its mad policy of transfrontier aggression and imploring it to devote its attention, and the resources absolutely wasted on frontier expeditions, roads, fortifications, outposts, strategic railways, and what not, to the prosecution of many domestic reforms, the most crying of which is the amelioration of the growing impoverishment of the peasantry to which two successive Viceroys, Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne, have made ponted reference in their in State despatches and reviews of their respective Viceregal administration. The waste of the monies of such an impoverished peasantry on such unworthy and unhallowed objects as these warlike expeditions is indeed most grievous, and what is now wanted for a reversal of this lamentable policy is only the strong voice and the common sense of England." The "Indian Spectator" writes:—"This lessons of the entire history of our attempts to extend our frontiers beyond the Hindu-Kush would be thrown away were we to delude ours-lves into the belief that the tribesmen will take kindly to subjugation and willingly exchange the ploughshare for the sword. That the Sultan's victories and the teachings of the Mullas, with exaggerated accounts of those victories as their texts, had a share in causing the risings now need not be doubted, but that the annexation of Chitral created no

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE soldier of to-day possesses privileges undreamt of by his predecessor, and we feel convinced that there is an ever increasing tendency—a tendency which should be encouraged by all legitimate means—for a better class of recruit to join the army. One reason for this may very well be that it is now generally known that corporal punishment is not, and has not been for some years, inflicted for military crimes. The few soldiers who have been flogged in military prisons are recognized to have been punished for breaches of prison discipline, and not for any military offences. No well-conducted young man need be deterred from enlisting by a punishment reserved for bad characters, and if that punishment prevents blackguards from joining, so much the more desirable becomes the service to the class of recruits we desire to encourage. A modern recruit who anticipates a bare possibility of his ever undergoing corporal punishment must indeed have a very low opinion of his own moral worth. He knows this cannot happen unless he first qualifies by committing some offence which will cause him to become an inmate of a military prison, and then assaults a warder or acts in some other grossly insubordinate manner. Even so corporal punishment can only be inflicted by a board of visitors of the rank of field officer, appointed by the general officer commanding the district or station. This board must take the charge against the prisoner on oath, and no sentence of corporal punishment can be inflicted without the approval of the general officer commanding.

An official return of the firing practice carried out at sea during the past twelve months has been issued. The results are recorded of 12 vessels, and the best recorded is that of the first-class cruiser Imperieuse, flagship on the Pacific Station. This vessel carried out her practice with her 92-inch 22-ton breech-loading guns, and out of 27 rounds made 22 hits, giving her the exceptionally high average of 81·5. The next best record is that of the third-class cruiser Porpoise on the China Station, which scored 31 hits from 46 rounds fired from her 6-inch breech-loaders, giving her an average of 67·3. She is followed very closely by the third-class cruiser Blonde, on the Cape of Good Hope Station, which, using her 4·7-inch quick-firing guns only, scored 37 hits out of 55 rounds, giving her an average of 67·2. The fourth in order is the first-class gunboat Karrakatta, on the Australian Station, which scored 12 hits out of 18 rounds with her 4·7-inch quick-firing guns, and gained an average of 66·6. Seven first-class battleships had their practice with 67-ton guns, these being the Anson, Hood, Howe Camperdown, Nile, Ramillies, and Rodney, all on the Mediterranean Station. The Camperdown attained the highest average—viz. 40, scoring 6 hits from 15 rounds; the other records being: Anson, 16 rounds, 5 hits; Hood, 23 rounds, 7 hits; Howe, 16 rounds, 3 hits; Nile, 22 rounds, 7 hits; Ramillies, 23 rounds, 8 hits; Rodney, 16 rounds, no hits.

The Americans appear to have a man to their mind in the person of Admiral Beardslee, who has command in Hawaiian waters. It appears that when Commodore Wiltse came back tears were in his eyes when the hauling down of the American flag was spoken of, and he proclaimed that it was not his work, but that of President Cleveland's special commissioner. "What kind of man is Beardslee?" was asked of the Navy Department, according to the St. Louis "Globe Democrat." "He is an American," was the reply, with significance in the tone, and the conclusion was that the Japanese would need to be very circumspect to avoid giving Admiral Beardslee the justification required to land and raise the flag. It was not expected that the admiral would strain his instructions, but that, with patriotic promptitude, he would land on the smallest provocation. The State Department, says our contemporary, does not engage in Jingo business, but it would nevertheless support Admiral Beardslee to the full. Thus excellent preparations have been made for the flying of the Stars and Stripes over the island.

The rock upon which the Gangut was lost has been discovered at a depth of over 20ft. by the Russian Hydrographic Department, and thus all doubts concerning the cause of the disaster which some attributed to defective handling of the vessel, have been removed. Some objects have been brought up from the wreck of the unfortunate ship, including a few quick-firing guns. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Ijora yard has received instructions to lay down twelve destroyers of the Sokol type, of which two are already in hand at that establishment. French yards have secured the order for twelve large dredgers, to deepen the ports in the Black Sea, in competition with English, German, and Dutch constructors.

Secretary Long, of the United States Navy Department, has elected the president and senior member of the new Armour Factory Board, in the persons of Commander J. A. Howell, Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, and Captain A. H. McCormick, Captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard. No members of the Board will have been on duty in connection with ordnance matters since the attention of Congress was called to the public. The secretary has been in communication with the Cramps and the Union Iron Works in regard to contracts for armour for the Illinois, Alabama, and Kearsarge. The board will assemble in Washington, and will go through the papers at the Navy Department dealing with armour-plate subjects, and then will visit the Carnegie and Bethlehem establishments if this is considered advisable, and may go abroad. The secretary desires to make a report to Congress as soon as possible upon the subject, and the Board, he says, will have to include in its calculations the cost of a steel plant as an adjunct to the armour factory since the ingots could not be contracted for with a private firm. One critic attributes to the men at the Carnegie and Bethlehem factories extraordinary acuteness, saying that they can "smell" a bad ingot without any other test. Therefore, it is said, if the Government were simply to establish an armour factory it would have to buy the ingots from private firms, and in such case owing to jealousies that would arise, it is surmised that all would not work well.

We have very often taken occasion to search out from the inspired utterances of the German press some indications of German naval policy. As is well known, the Emperor and his advisers never lose an opportunity of attempting to inspire public opinion with an idea of the need of naval expansion. The *Militar-Wochenblatt* has seized the review at Spithead as an opportunity for exalting Germany to enter upon larger shipbuilding programmes. Abundant praise is bestowed upon us for what we have done within recent years, and we are told that the review was but a visible expression of our "Rule Britannia!" which resounds throughout the world. We are ready to meet any possible political coalition, whether it be of the Triple or Dual Alliance. This, argues our semi-official contemporary, is an object lesson for Germans, who are told that while we have 223 warships, of classes not indicated, Germany has only thirty-four, and that the gross tonnage of the German Fleet is only about one-seventh of the British. If Germany wishes to constitute a first-class fleet she must build at least 150 armoured and cruisers. The over-sea trade of the Empire has vastly increased within the last twenty years, and every day some point touching German interests arises in various parts of the world, where the intellect and energy of Germans are being exerted. There are 100,000 Germans on the west coast of South America and in Central America, and yet no German ship has been there since 1891, while the national interests in Samoa, Tonga, Hawaii, the Marschall Islands, and New Guinea are confided to the protection of a couple of fourth-class cruisers. The *Wochenblatt* then proceed to comment upon the unpatriotic turpitude of the German people in this matter. For whereas, it says, the Frenchman pays yearly about 20s. for the Army and Navy and the Englishman about 18s., the German only contributes about 12s., of which about only 1s. 6d. is devoted to the Navy. Our contemporary concludes with a remark, which is an echo apparently of what has been said more than once in this country, that no fleet can be more expensive than one that fails in its duties.

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NOTICES.

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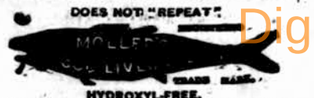

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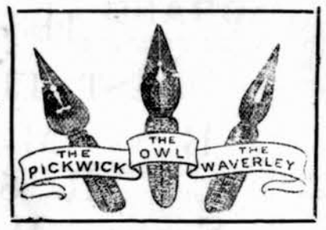

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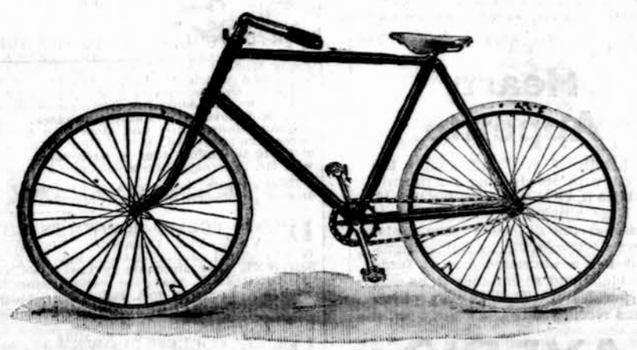

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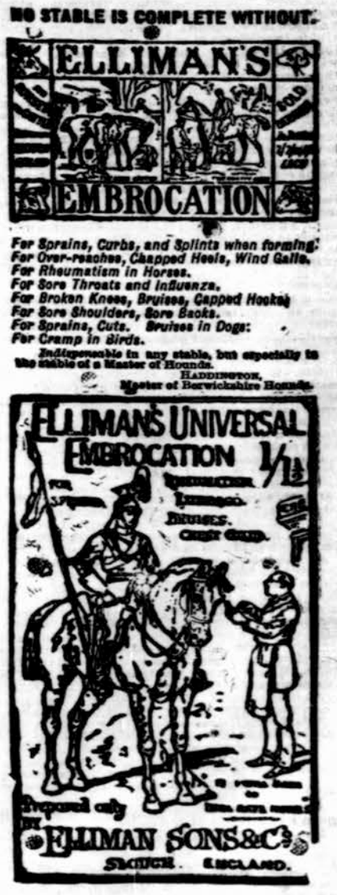

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